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CHAPTER III.

Little Melisse.

The passing of Cummins wife was as quiet as had been her coming. With bare heads, their shaggy hair falling wildly about their faces, their lips set tight to choke back their grief, the few at the post went, one by one, into the little cabin, and gazed for the last time upon her face. There was but one sound other than the gentle tread of their moccasined feet, and that was a catching, sobbing moan that fell from the thick gray beard of Williams, the old factor.

After that they carried her to where a clearing had been cut in the edge of the forest; and at the foot of a giant spruce, towering sentinel-like to the sky, they lowered her into the frozen earth. Gaspingly, Williams stumbled over the words on a ragged page that had been torn from a Bible. The rough men who stood about him bowed their wild heads upon their breasts, and sobs broke from them.

At last Williams stopped his reading, stretched his long arms above his head, and cried chokingly:

"The great God keep Mees Cummins!"

As the earth fell, there came from the edge of the forest the low, sweet music of Jan Thorean's violin. No man in all the world could have told what he played, for it was the music of Jan's soul, wild and whispering of the winds, sweetened by some strange inheritance that had come to him with the picture which he carried in his throbbing heart.

He played until only the tall spruce and John Cummins stood over the lone grave. When he stopped, the man turned to him, and they went together to the little cabin where the woman had lived.

There was something new in the cabin now—a tiny, white, breathing thing over which an Indian woman watched. The boy stood beside John Cummins, looked dokn upon it, and trembling.

"Ah," he whispered, his great eyes glowing. "It ees the leetle white angel!"

"It is the little Melisse," replied the man.

He dropped upon his knees, with hi ssad face close to the new life that was to take the place of the one that had just gone out. Jan felt something tugging in a strange way at his heart, and he, too, fell upon his knees beside John Cummins in this first worship of the child.

From this hour of their first kneeling before the little life in the cabin, something sprang up between Jan Thoreau and John Cummins which it would have been hard for man to break. Looking up after many moments' contemplation of the little Melisse, Jan gazed straight into Cummins' face, and whispered softly the word which in Cree means "father." This was Jan's first word for Melisse.

When he looked back, the baby was wriggling and kicking as he had seen tiny wolf-whelps wriggle and kick before their eyes were open. His beautiful eyes laughed. As cautiously as if he were playing with hot iron, he reached out a thin hand, and when one of his fingers suddenly fell upon something very soft and warm, he jerked it back as quickly as if he had been burned.

That night, when Jan picked up his violin to go back to Mukee's cabin, Cummins put his two big hands on the boy's shoulders and said:

"Jan, who are you, and where did you come from?"

Jan stretched his arm vaguely to the north.

"Jan Thoreau," he replied simply. "Thees is my violon. We come alone through the beeg snow."

Cummins stared as if he saw a wonderful picture in the boy's eyes. He dropped his hands, and walked to the door. When they stood alone outside, he pointed up to the stars, and to the mist-like veil of silver light that the awakening aurora was spreading over the northern skies.

"Get your bearings, and tell me again where you came from, Jan!"

Unhesitatingly the boy pointed into the north.

"We starve seven day in the beeg snow. My violon keep the wolf off at night."

"Look again, Jan! Didn't you come from there, or there, or there?"

Cummins turned slowly, facing first to the east and Hudson's Bay, then to the south, and lastly to the west. There was something more than curiosity in the tense face that came back in staring inquiry to Jan Thoreau.

The boy hunched his shoulders, and his eyes flashed.

"It ees not lie that Jan Thoreau and hees violon coma through the beeg snow," he replied softly. "It ees not lie!"

There was more than gentleness in John Cummins' touch now. Jan could not understand it, but he yielded to it, and went back into the cabin. There was more than friendship in Cummins' eyes when he placed his hands again upon the boy's shoulders, and Jan could not understand that.

"There is plenty of room here—now," said Cummins huskily. "Will you stay with the littla Melisse and me?"

"With the leetle Melisse!" gasped the boy. Softly he sped to the tiny cot and knelt beside it, his thin shoulders hunched over, his long black hair shining lustrously in the lamp-glow, his breath coming in quick, sobbing happiness. "I—I—stay with the leetle white angel forever and ever!" he whispered, his words meant only for the unhearing ears of the child. "Jan Thoreau will stay, yes—and hees violon! I give it to you—and ze museek!"

He laid his precious violin across the foot of the cot.

CHAPTER IV.

The Problem.

In the days that followed, there came other things which Jan could not understand, and which he made no great effort to understand. He talked little, even to Cummins. He listened, and his eyes would answer, or he would reply with strange, eery little hunches of his shoulders, which ruffled up his hair. To the few simple souls at the post, he brought with him more than his starved body from out of the unknown wilderness. This was the chief cause of those things which he could not understand.

No man learned more of him than had Cummins. Even to Mukee, his history was equally simple and short. Always he said that he came from out of the north—which meant the Barren Lands; and the Barren Lands meant death. No man had ever come across them as Jan had come; and at another time, and under other circumstances, Cummins and his people would have believed him mad.

But others had listened to that strange, sweet music that came to them from out of the forest on the night when the woman died, and they, like Cummins, had been stirred by thrilling thoughts. They knew little of God, as God is preached; but they knew a great deal about Him in other ways. They knew that Jan Thoreau had come like a messenger from the angels, that the woman's soul had gone out to meet him, and that she had died sweetly on John Cummins' breast while he played. So the boy, with his thin, sensitive face and his great, beautiful eyes, became a part of what the woman had left behind for them to love. As a part of her they accepted him, without further questioning as to who he was or whence he came.

In a way, he made up for her loss. The woman had brought something new and sweet into their barren lives, and he brought something new and sweet—the music of his violin. He played for them in the evening, in the factor's office; and at these times they knew that Cummins' wife was very near to them and that she was speaking to them through the things which Jan Thoreau played.

Music had long passed out of their lives. Into some, indeed, it had never come. Years ago, Williams had been at a post where there was an accordion. Cummins had heard music when he went down to civilization for his wife, more than two years ago. To the others it was mystery which stirred them to the depths of their souls, and which revealed to them many things that had long been hidden in the dust of the past.

These were hours of triumph for Jan in the factor's office. Perched on a box, with his back to the wall, his head thrown back, his black eyes shining, his long hair giving to his face a half savage beauty, he was more than king to the grim-visaged men about him. They listened, movelessly, soundlessly; and when he stopped there was still neither move nor sound until he had wrapped his violin in its bearskin and had returned to John Cummins and the little Melisse. Jan understood the silence, and took it for what it meant.

But it was the audience in the little cabin that Jan liked best, and, most of all, he loved to have the little Melisse alone. As the days of early spring trapping approached, and the wilderness for a hundred miles around the post was crisscrossed with the trails of the Cree and Chippewayan fur-seekers, Cummins was absent for days at a time, strengthening the company's friendships, and bargaining for the catch that would be coming to market about eight weeks later.

This was a year of intense rivalry, for the Revillons, French competitors of the company, had established a post 200 miles to the west, and rumor spread that they were to give 60 pounds of flour to the company's 40, and four feet of cloth to the yard. This meant action among Williams and his people, and the factor himself plunged into the wilderness. Mukee, the half-Cree, went among his scattered tribesmen along the edge of the barrens, stirring them by the eloquence of new promises and by fierce condemnation of the interlopers of the west. Old Per-ee, with a strain of Eskimo in him, went boldly behind his dogs to meet the little black people from farther north, who came down after foxes and half starved polar bears that had been carried beyond their own world on the ice floes of the preceding spring. Young Williams, the factor's son, followed after Cummins, and the rest of the company's men went into the south and east.

The exodus left desolate lifelessness at the post. The windows of the fireless cabins were thick with clinging frost. There was no movement in the factor's office. The dogs were gone, and wolves and lynx sniffed closer each night. In the oppression of this desertion, the Indian and half-breed children kept indoors, and Williams' Chippewayan wife, fat and lazy, left the company's store securely locked.

In this silence and lifelessness Jan Thoreau felt a new and ever-increasing happiness. To him the sound of life was a thing vibrant with harshness; quiet—the dead, pulseless quiet of lifelessness—was beautiful. He dreamed in it, and it was then that his fingers discovered new things in his violin.

He often sent Mabaila, the Indian woman who cared for Melisse, to gossip with Williams' wife, so that he

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

A Stewardship for the People

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THE idea that the executive is the steward of the public welfare was first formulated and given practical effect in the forest service by its law officer, George Woodruff. The laws were often insfficient, and it became well-nigh impossible to get them amended in the public interest when once the representatives of privilege in congress grasped the fact that I would sign no amendment that contained anything not in the public interest. It was necessary to use what law was already in existence, and then further to supplement it by executive action. The practice of examining every claim to public land before passing it into private ownership offers a good example of the policy in question. This practice, which has since become general, was first applied in the national forests. Enormous areas of valuable public timberland were thereby saved from fraudulent acquisition; more than 250,000 acres were thus saved in a single case.

This theory of stewardship in the interest of the public was well illustrated by the establishment of a water power policy. Until the forest service changed the plan, water powers on the navigable streams, on the public domain, and in the national forests were given away for nothing, and substantially without question, to whoever asked for them. At last, under the principle that public property should be paid for and should not be permanently granted away when such permanent grant is avoidable, the forest service established the policy of regulating the use of power in the national forests in the public interest, and making a charge for value received. This was the beginning of the water power policy now substantially accepted by the public, and doubtless soon to be enacted into law. But there was at the outset violent opposition to it on the part of the water power companies, and such representatives of their views in congress as Messrs. Tawney and Bede.

Many bills were introduced in congress aimed, in one way or another, at relieving the power companies of control and payment. When these bills reached me I refused to sign them; and the injury to the public interest which would follow their passage was brought sharply to public attention in my message of February 26, 1908. The bills made no further progress.

Under the same principle of stewardship, railroads and other corporations, which applied for and were given rights in the national forests, were regulated in the use of those rights. In short, the public resources in charge of the forest service were handled frankly and openly for the public welfare under the clear-cut and clearly set forth principles that the public rights come first and private interest second.

The Special Interests Fight.

The natural result of this new attitude was the assertion in every form by the representatives of special interests that the forest service was exceeding its legal powers and thwarting the intention of congress. Suits were begun wherever the chance arose. It is worth recording that, in spite of the novelty and complexity of the legal questions it had to face, no court of last resort has ever decided against the forest service. This statement includes two unanimous decisions by the supreme court of the United States (U. S. vs. Girmaud, 220 U. S., 506 and Light vs. U. S., 220 U. S., 523).

In its administration of the national forests, the forest service found that valuable coal lands were in danger of passing into private ownership without adequate money return to the government and without safeguard against monopoly; and that existing legislation was insufficient to prevent this. When this condition was brought to my attention I withdrew from all forms of entry about 68,000,000 acres of coal lands in the United States, including Alaska. The refusal of congress to act in the public interest was solely responsible for keeping these lands from entry.

The Waterways and Conservation.

The conservation movement was a direct outgrowth of the forest movement. It was nothing more than the application to our other natural resources of the principles which had been worked out in connection with the forests. Without the basis of public sentiment which had been built up for the protection of the forests, and without the example of public foresight in the protection of this, one of the great natural resources, the conservation movement would have been impossible. The first formal step was the creation of the inland waterways commission, appointed on March 14, 1907. In my letter appointing the commission, I called attention to the value of our streams as great natural resources, and to the need of a progressive plan for their development and control, and said: "It is not possible to frame so large a plan as this for the control of our rivers without taking account of the orderly development of other natural resources. Therefore I ask that the inland waterways commission shall consider the relations of the streams to the use of all the great permanent natural resources and their conservation for the making and maintenance of prosperous homes."

Over a year later, writing on the report of the commission, I said:

"The preliminary report of the inland waterways commission was excellent in every way. It outlines a general plan of waterway improvement which when adopted will give assurance that the improvements will yield practical results in the way of increased navigation and water transportation. In every essential feature the plan recommended by the commission is new. In the principle of coordinating all uses of the waters and treating each waterway system as a unit; in the principle of correlating water traffic with rail and other land traffic; in the principle of expert initiation of projects in accordance with commercial foresight and the needs of a growing country; and in the principle of co-operation between the states and the federal government in the administration and use of waterways, etc.; the general plan proposed by the commission is new, and at the same time sane and simple. The plan deserves unqualified support. I regret that it has not yet been adopted by congress, but I am confident that ultimately it will be adopted."

Down the Mississippi.

The most striking incident in the history of the commission was the trip down the Mississippi river in October, 1907, when, as President of the United States, I was the chief guest. This excursion, with the meetings which were held and the wide public attention it attracted, gave the development of our inland waterways a new standing in public estimation. During the trip a letter was prepared and presented to me asking me to summon a conference on the conservation of natural resources. My intention to call such a conference was publicly announced at a great meeting at Memphis, Tenn.

A National Conservation Movement.

In the November following I wrote to each of the governors of the several states and to the presidents of various important national societies concerned with natural resources, inviting them to attend the conference, which took place May 13 to 15, 1908, in the East Room of the White House. It is doubtful whether, except in time of war, any new idea of like importance has ever been presented to a nation and accepted by it with such effectiveness and rapidity, as was the case with this conservation movement when it was introduced to the American people by the conference of governors. The first result was the unanimous declaration of the governors of all the states and territories upon the subject of conservation, a document which ought to be hung in every school-house throughout the land. A further result was the appointment of 36 state conservation commissions and, on June 8, 1908, of the National Conservation Commission. The task of this commission was to prepare an inventory, the first ever made for any nation, of all the natural resources which underlay its property. The making of this inventory was made possible by an executive order which placed the resources of the government departments at the command of the commission, and made possible the organization of subsidiary committees by which the actual facts for the inventory were prepared and digested. Gifford Pinchot was made chairman of the commission.

The report of the National Conservation Commission was not only the first inventory of our resources, but was unique in the history of government in the amount and variety of information brought together. It was completed in six months. It laid squarely before the American people the essential facts regarding our natural resources, when facts were greatly needed as the basis for constructive action. This report was presented to the Joint Conservation Congress in December, at which there were present governors of 20 states, representatives of 22 state conservation commissions, and representatives of 60 national organizations previously represented at the White House conference. The report was unanimously approved, and transmitted to me, January 11, 1909. On January 22, 1909, I transmitted the report of the National Conservation Commission to congress with a special message, in which it was accurately described as "one of the most fundamentally important documents ever laid before the American people."

All North America Interested.

The joint conservation conference of December, 1908, suggested to me the practicability of holding a North American conservation conference. I selected Gifford Pinchot to convey this invitation in person to Lord Grey, governor-general of Canada; to Sir Wilfrid Laurier; and to President Diaz of Mexico; giving as reason for my action, in the letter in which this invitation was conveyed, the fact that: "It is evident that natural resources are not limited by the boundary lines which separate nations, and that the need for conserving them upon this continent is as wide as the area upon which they exist."

In response to this invitation, which included the colony of Newfoundland, the commissioners assembled in the White House on February 18, 1909. The American commissioners were Gifford Pinchot, Robert Bacon, and James R. Garfield. After a session continuing through five days, the conference united in a declaration of principles, and suggested to the President of the United States "that all nations should be invited to join together in conference on the subject of world resources, and their inventory, conservation, and wise utilization." Accordingly, on February 19, 1909, Robert Bacon, secretary of state, addressed to 45 nations a letter of invitation "to send delegates to a conference to be held at The Hague at such date to be found convenient, there to meet and consult the like delegates of the other countries, with a view of considering a general plan for an inventory of the natural resources of the world and to devising a uniform scheme for the expression of the results of such inventory, to the end that there may be a general understanding and appreciation of the world's supply of the material elements which underlie the development of civilization and the welfare of the peoples of the earth." After I left the White House the project lapsed.

Fighting Fraud.

Throughout the early part of my administration the public land policy was chiefly directed to the defense of the public lands against fraud and theft. Secretary Hitchcock's efforts along this line resulted in the Oregon land fraud cases, which led to the conviction of Senator Mitchell, and which made Francis J. Heney known to the American people as one of their best and most effective servants. These land fraud prosecutions under Mr. Heney, together with the study of the public lands which preceded the passage of the Reclamation Act in 1902, and the investigation of land titles in the national forests by the forest service, all combined to create a clearer understanding of the need of land law reform, and thus led to the appointment of the public lands commission.

The Public Lands Commission.

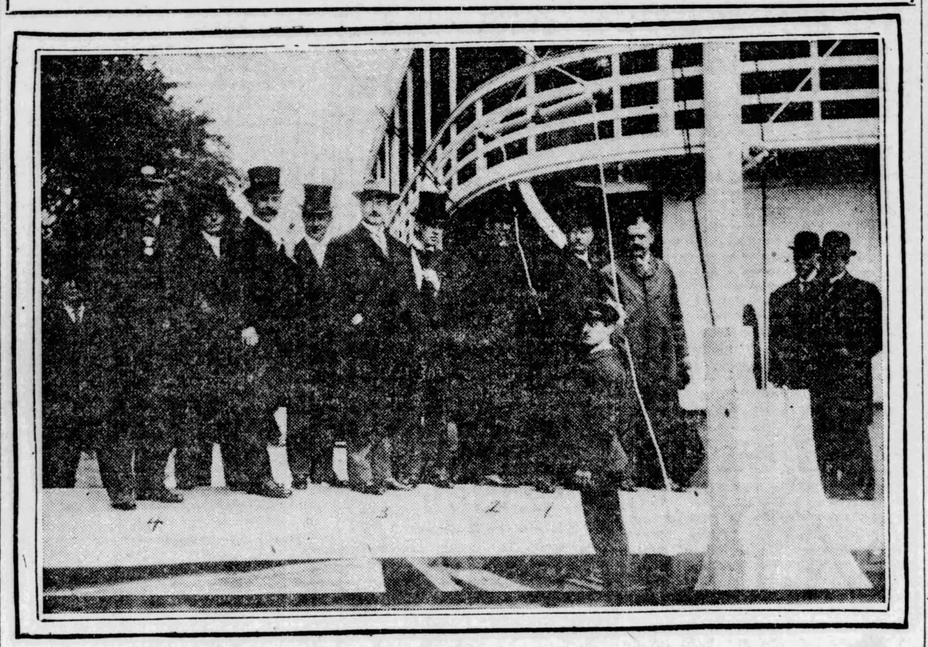
This commission, appointed by me on October 22, 1903, was directed to report to the President: "Upon the condition, operation and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands." It proceeded without loss of time to make a personal study, on the ground, of public land problems throughout the west, to confer with the governors and other public men most concerned, and to assemble the information concerning the public lands, the laws and decisions which governed them, and the methods of defeating or evading those laws which were already in existence, but which remained unformulated in the records of the general land office and in the minds of its employes. The public lands commission made its first preliminary report on March 7, 1904. It found "that the present land laws do not fit the conditions of the remaining public lands," and recommended specific changes to meet the public needs. A year later the second report of the commission recommended still further changes, and said: "The fundamental fact that characterizes the situation under the present land laws is this, that the number of patents issued is increasing out of all proportion to the number of new homes." This report laid the foundation of the movement for government control of the open range, and included by far the most complete statement ever made of the disposition of the public domain.

Among the most difficult topics considered by the public lands commission was that of the mineral land laws. This subject was referred by the commission to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which reported upon it through a committee. This committee made the very important recommendation, among others, "that the government of the United States should retain title to all minerals, including coal and oil, in the lands of unceded territory, and lease the same to individuals or corporations at a fixed rental." The necessity for this action has since come to be very generally recognized. Another recommendation since partly carried into effect was for the separation of the surface and the minerals in lands containing coal and oil.

Secretary Garfield and His Work.

Our land laws have of recent years proved inefficient; yet the land laws themselves have not been so much to blame as the lax, unintelligent, and often corrupt administration of these laws. The appointment on March 4, 1907, of James R. Garfield as secretary of the interior led to a new era in the interpretation and enforcement of the laws governing the public lands. His administration of the interior department was beyond comparison the best we ever had. It was based primarily on the conception that it is as much the duty of public land officials to help the honest settler get title to his claim as it is to prevent the looting of the public lands. The essential fact about public land frauds is not merely that public property is stolen, but that every claim fraudulently acquired stands in the way of the making of a home or a livelihood by an honest man.

As the study of the public land laws proceeded and their administration improved, a public land policy was formulated in which the saving of the resources on the public domain for public use became the leading principle. There followed the withdrawal of coal lands as already described, of oil lands and phosphate lands, and finally, just at the end of the administration, of water power sites on the public domain. These withdrawals were made by the executive in order to afford to congress the necessary opportunity to pass wise laws dealing with their use and disposal; and the great crooked interests fought them with incredible bitterness.



1, President Roosevelt; 2, Governor Cummins; 3, Secretary Loeb; 4 Major Meigs.

The Trip Down the Mississipi

Opening the Suez Canal

By Newton Macmillan.

GOING to the Panama canal opening?

Suppose you make the journey in a memory airship by way of Suez and arrive at Port Said, say, Nov. 16, 1869? You will arrive just in time to doff your bonnet to the Empress Eugenie, the handsomest woman in Europe. Poor Eugenie! This is positively her last appearance on the imperial stage. Within a few months she will be a fugitive from France.

But, meanwhile, this is France's day and Eugenie's day. The Suez canal, gateway from the west to the east, is to be formally opened. Pretty nearly all the royalty of Europe is there, excepting England. Lord Palmerston, the prime minister, has advised his queen that the Suez canal will surely be a flivver. There is a difference, he points out, of 20 feet in the level of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and what canal can withstand the rush of waters which that will entail?

So it is France's day and Eugenie's day. French engineers have dug the canal, including M. de Lesseps, the same who came a cropper at Panama some years later. And Frenchmen have furnished the money.

Of the royalties present, two are Catholics, one Protestant and one Mohammedan. So, for the first time in history, the Cross and the Crescent throw their mingled shadows on the worshipers as they join in a common prayer.

Eugenie makes a somewhat theatrical appearance, leaning on the arm of the Emperor Franz Josef. She wears pale gray silk, with deep white Brussels lace, arranged in panniers and flounces. Her hat and veil are black and she wears a black velvet ribbon around her beautiful neck.

The foremost ships of the procession have reached Ismailia, where the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, has built a palace to entertain his guests. There are something like 6,000 of these, and the behavior of some of them with the champagne is not calculated to impress the Mohammedan mind with the dignity of western civilization.

The Khedive has arranged an exhibition of Arab horsemanship, but the sand is so deep the horses cannot show to advantage. This function the empress attends, riding on a camel. She wears a big Leghorn hat and a yellow veil.

A camel affords a rough seat for a westerner and a woman. An Italian in the crowd shouts roughly at the empress:

"Lean back, you, or over you go, heels over head!"

The graceful dignity with which she smiles and accepts this advice wins the hearts of all.

At night the Khedive gives a great ball in the new palace. Here again the empress occupies the center of the stage in a wonderful toilet. It is impossible to overrate the gracious influence of her presence.

As an engineering feat the Suez appears like small potatoes in comparison with the Panama. Its first cost was only $60,000,000, about a sixth of what Uncle Sam has spent on the Central American enterprise. Built to accommodate vessels of 25 feet draught, it has been deepened and widened several times since at an expense exceeding the first cost.

But there is no Culebra cut and no Gatun lock—nothing to make a picturesque setting worthy of the beautiful woman who graced the opening ceremonies with her lovely presence.

Poor Eugenie! This was her last look-in at the great work. Since then, save for an occasional glimpse of her childless widowhood in the little English town where she has lived in seclusion, the busy world in which she once took so great a part has passed her by. She is close to 90 and is spending this winter on the Riviera.

Siberian Alfalfa

Toronto Mail and Empire.

THE Ontario department of agriculture and the farmers in Canada in general ought to be interested in South Dakota's experiments in propagating Siberian alfalfa. The legislature of this state has voted $25,000 for carrying on the work of transplanting Russian and Siberian alfalfa, started several years ago under the direction of Prof. Hansen.

The Siberian alfalfa, which is yellow flowered, differs from the common alfalfa of this continent in being hardy enough to resist severe drouth and frost. It will thrive and spread on dry uplands where irrigation is an impossibility, and the covering of a blanket of snow is not necessary for its protection in severe winter weather. It is as good forage as the alfalfa known to most farmers of North America, and is almost ideally suited for turning semi-arid wastes into sources of cattle fodder. The main obstacle in the way of using the wastes for stock raising has been the lack of winter forage. If the claims made for the Siberian alfalfa, which is indigenous to the bleakest parts of northern Asia, are substantiated, a boon of priceless value to the United States and Canada has been brought to public notice.

Prof. Hansen made his first trip into Siberia in 1907, to hunt for cold and drought resisting plants for the American northwest. The alfalfa plant was one of his finds. In eastern and northern Ontario are great areas where such a hardy alfalfa would mean the difference between success and failure in land occupation. It woud turn to productive use districts now incapable of yielding a living for a farmer using ordinary methods. It has been successfully tried near Saskatoon. The preliminary tests in South Dakota, carried on for several years, are reported to be highly successful.

Sorrow.

Of sorrow, 'tis as Saints have said—
That his ill-savored lamp shall shed
A light to Heaven, when, blown about
By the world's vain and windy rout,
The candles of delight burn out.

Then usher Sorrow to thy board.
Give him such fare as may afford
The single habitation—best
To meet him half-way in his quest,
The importunate and sad-eyed guest.

Yet somewhat should be give who took
Thy hospitality, for look,
His is no random vagrancy;
Beneath his rags what hints there be
Of a celestial livery.

Sweet Sorrow, play a grateful part.
Break me the marble of my heart
And of its fragments pave a street
Where, to my bliss, myself may meet
One hastening with pierced feet.

—By Helen Parry Eden.

Abe Martin

T' hear some fellers holler you'd think they'd been hit with an axe instead o' th' income tax.

There's somethin' wrong when a feller kin make more money in politics than he kin in office.

THE MIDLANDERS

BY CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON

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CHAPTER XVIII.

The Sentimentalist.

Two weeks before the September primary election, Mr. Curran noted a curious reserved respect toward him from men of the town who had long ignored him as a mere disturber. And Arne Vance, coming in from a last tour of the county on his "pigs and politics" campaign, grimly explained it.

"The Honorable James Hall came home to work over his district, as the old crowd desired. And he got a frost, Wiley! He knows it—they all know it. They're scared. Tom Purcell and I have been comparing notes. We've showed Hall up something fierce on his votes in congress, and the farmers were glum to the Honorable Jim. And he never had a show with the new element—the foreigners in Earlville's new factory district. Hall's licked. Thad Tanner knows it. Judge Van Hart knows it! But"—he looked grimly at the candidate—"we want to cinch the fight. We need some money for printing and stuff. Got any?"

Mr. Curran smiled. "Good Lord, Arne! I'm bled dry as a bone! I tried to get some more on a mortgage at the bank. Cal Rice rubbed his hands and said, 'Wait till after election.' I don't know whether he's trying to scare me with a threat of foreclosure on the News, or wants to conciliate me in case I'm elected." He glanced at Janet ruefully. "But money? Our crowd has no money. Money be damned! I'm simply going on telling men that I'm Wiley Curran and I want them to vote for me—and why!"

The farmer-student went away dissatisfied. The candidate was in Miss Vance's office. He had been there an hour talking lightly of affairs but conscious of some rift in the old intimacy. Janet had been reserved, impersonal, businesslike. She looked thoughtfully at him now.

"Wiley, you must have money. It's the crisis of your campaign. Arne's right. You're winning splendidly. The state press is noticing your fight down here. I should almost say the country is, for Hall is a national figure. It's splendid!"

It was the first touch of her old enthusiasm for his success. For his success was in the air. There was a sense of change, an undercurrent of panic on one side, of vivifying unity on the other. Men were talking of new issues, new figures—the control of a commonwealth was being wrested from accustomed hands, and the obscure group of discontents in Winnetka county were acute with this feeling of being on the crest of a wave. The radical papers had taken up Arne Vance's phrase of a "pigs and politics" campaign among the farmers; it had undoubtedly caught the popular humor.

Curran nodded buoyantly. His constraint vanished with Janet's. Yet his intuition told him of a change in her. She sat forward now and spoke as one turning to a definite point of business. "Wiley, you need money. And I have it idle in the bank. I want you to use it."

He stared at her. A flush came to his face. "Janet?"

"You can give me your note."

"I could write a bushel of them—but who'd take them?"

"I will—for five hundred dollars.

"It wouldn't be worth a cent at the bank!"

"Doubtless not. But to me—" She looked away seriously. Then, with hot impulse breaking through, "Oh, Wiley, I want you to win—win!" She swept up his hand from the table. "Your big chance, and I want to help!"

He was silent. Then muttered: "Janet, I can't take your money! I—I'm not worth it, girl. God bless you—I'd not feel right. I—our friendship so beautiful—so big a thing—" he would not finish. A damning sense of recreance was on him. She loved him, and he had never been able to make such a disaster of himself that she would not love him. That was the wonderful thing about women! And Janet, with her great wide horizons, to love him! Her steady, all-forgiving faith in him; Janet the confidant of men like Governor Delroy, the leaders of new ideals. Janet, whose work was ever calling her to finer achievements. She had refused advancement, she had waited—for him! No, he would say no more. A man had best stumble on his own fashion.

"I'm sorry." She looked away impersonally. "I only meant it for the common good—the new democracy we're fighting for. Just that—you are one of the leaders now—one of the coming men—I'd hoped." Her voice had died low. Then she went on in her business tone. "Go see Purcell today, will you, Wiley?"

Within an hour she called up the Honorable T. P. Purcell, Mr. Curran's political manager, and told him her check for $500 was to his credit in an Earlville bank. The candidate was not to be apprised at present. Young Mr. Purcell was too pleased to dissent: he leaned much on Miss Vance.

Mr. Curran walked to the Junction and took the interurban to Earlville that afternoon with the firmest intention to see his political manager at once. But he went into the Hotel Metropole with a director of the stone and contracting company which had been so disgruntled over the Tanner company's monopoly of county work and was, therefore, for reform and revolution. And after this conference he suddenly remembered Aurelie. He had been assuring himself that he didn't know she was under the same roof, but this was futile.

"I suppose she's leaving tonight," he mused, "and I ought to call up—why,

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

Pain or dull ache in the back is often evidence of kidney troble. It is nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

Danger Signals.

If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results may be expected; kidney trouble in its worst form may steal upon you.

Thousands of people have testified that the mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy is soon realized—that it stands the highest for its remarkable curative effect in the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

Lame Back.

Lame back is only one of the many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you may need Swamp-Root are, being subject to embarrassing and frequent bladder troubles day and night, irritation, sediment, etc.

Lack of control, smarting, uric acid, dizziness, indigestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, sometimes the heart acts badly, rheumatism, bloating, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney diseases are among the most common diseases that prevail, they are sometimes the last recognized by patients, who very often content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease may constantly undermine the system.

Sample Size Bottle.

Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

SPECIAL NOTE—You may obtain a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This gives you the opportunity to prove the remarkable merit of this medicine. They will also send you a book of valuable information, containing many thousands of grateful letters received from men and women who say they found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy needed in kidney, liver and bladder troubles. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample size bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Be sure to say you read this offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

of course I had! To let the little girl go away in this fashion would be a shame. Besides"—he reflected upon other reasons—"well, I must see after Aurelie." So, feeling rather brotherly-fatherly, and altogether equal to the matter he inquired. And the burst of joy over the room telephone made him feel queerly giddy. See him? Why, come right up!

Miss Lindstrom was packing and entertaining Morris Feldman, of the Majestic Theatre, who was sitting on her trunk, impressive, prophetic and prepared to assume the glory of her burst on the world.

"I'll give you a letter, Miss Lindstrom, to Cohan & Snitz, who put over all them big music shows in New York. Believe me"—Mr. Feldman laid a fat diamond hand over his fat chest—"you got to show Cohan & Snitz, Miss Lindstrom. This here Chicago beauty bunk, that don't go in New York, Miss Lindstrom."

"Ain't I just as good-looking as I used to be, Mr. Feldman?"

"Forty ways for Sunday, Miss Lindstrom. You look the part now, with them clothes—and I'm glad you took my advice and put your salary in clothes. It's all the business, Miss Lindstrom. It don't go much with Snitz, but Cohan he falls for that. Cohan he knows the goods when he sees 'em. When it comes to girls he likes the big rangy lookers that he can hang lots of stuff on for his finals, but you'll do, if you are little. There's something about you"—Morris rolled his eyes amiably—"well, I can put you right with Cohan, believe me, Miss Lindstrom. There ain't any one except Max Levitan up in Chicago that can put a girl into New York, like me, Miss Lindstrom."

"That's good," commented Miss Lindstrom, "but will you get off my trunk?—and hold that lid back, too, while I stuff this stuff in."

Mr. Feldman did so. "Where you made your mistake, Miss Lindstrom, was hooking up with these two big blobs from Tulare, California. And that newspaperman's show, believe me, was one mistake. It took the edge off this here beauty bunk. If I'd been handling you, Miss Lindstrom, they'd been naming cigarettes after you by now."

"You're awful good, Mr. Feldman. And I'll be mighty glad to get that letter. Me and Miss Norman—I mean Miss Norman and I—will be pleased." She was rolling up five pairs of stockings and stuffing them into the crown of a hat. "You see, Mr. Feldman, I'm trying to impurove my grammar, but believe me, it's some effort. I'd rather hunt rabbits——or jobs. I guess my grammar'd hit 'em pretty hard in New York."

"My letter'll put you right. There ain't many people wise to this here theatrical business, Miss Lindstrom. In New York there's Cohan & Snitz and Gus Friedlander, and in Chicago there's Max Levitan, and then here's me that runs his picture house for Hirsch & Meyerstein. But it's too much for most of 'em, Miss Lindstrom. There's a great future for the American drama and the American actress, Miss Lindstrom. 'Get the money—Get the money—Get the money—' that's the way I heard Cohan put it up to Snitz when I come out ahead on The Girl and the Duke for 'em one time. Believe me, you can make good, Miss Lindstrom."

"Climb on that trunk with both feet," commanded Miss Lindstrom; and the protagonist of the American drama did so. "Now run along—I want to change my skirt—" pursued Miss Lindstrom. "And, oh—there's Mr. Curran!"

She dashed to him as Mr. Feldman ambled out. She seized Mr. Curran's hands. "Do you know, somebody said I shouldn't have kissed you the other day?"

"I know," faltered Mr. Curran.

"Why not?"

"Well—er—I'm running for congress."

"Well, I wasn't a-going to kiss congress! But you know I think a heap of you. I never can repay all you did for me, Mr. Curran. Why, I remember that I began to use better grammar after that time I ran off through the woods and you comforted me. Why, you made me cry—and just there I made up my mind to be somebody! Do you remember, Mr. Curran?"

Poor old Wiley! He had not forgotten a moonbeam on the trees. And never would! That was his weakness. Congress would not stick in his mind over night, try as he would.

"Well," Aurelie went on, shaking out things and laying them in her suit case, "when I come back with a bulldog—a great actress—I'll step out and tell all the people—right in front of that fuzzy old curtain at the tin opera house——that Mr. Curran of the News, he did it!"

"Then Aurelie," he mourned, "I couldn't be elected pound-master! They're terribly afraid of actresses over in Rome."

"They never had any! But I don't suppose they'll ever forget that I was a shanty-boat girl and came up the river with an old soldier who did the whisky loup from Natchez to Dubuque; and ran wild in the woods and hadn't any mother to speak of"—she jerked things about in the case—"and any name except one that an Indian woman gave me, and what Papa Lindstrom had. I'm just not anybody—" she jerked the case again and grimaced. "Now, I cut my finger!"

"It's what people do who get mad and slam things."

"If I had anybody, they'd kiss my fingers when I cut 'em!"

Mr. Curran took that finger. He looked at it and kissed it gently. Then he looked up to see the tears and laughter in her eyes.

"I'm glad you're foolish!" she cried, and he whispered:

"So am I!"

"I guess we're a good deal like each other."

"I'm afraid so! You're a problem, Aurelie. No wonder Harlan couldn't make anything out of you. He's all broken up, poor chap!"

"Why can't you be sorry for me a little bit? I sent Harlan away, Mr. Curran! I wasn't going to hurt his career. I'm going to be somebody myself. Be a new woman like Miss Vance, and write pieces for the papers; and not bother about a home and some babies like I want!"

"Aurelie, I can't understand you."

She sat on the trunk and sighed. "That's on top. Down in my heart I want to run away down-river with Uncle Mich and to the Cajun country where we went to the island balls and I wore hyacinths in my hair—I do, Mr. Curran!"

"Lord bless you!" cried Mr. Curran; "you love Harlan!"

"No, I don't. But I want to be loved by somebody just like I am—a sort of wandery person who'd be willing to go off on adventures. And not have any people or careers. Just be brave and foolish, like you."

Mr. Curran contemplated her quite calmly. "Aurelie," he demanded, "are you going to marry Harlan?"

"Never, never——never! It was only cause I was lonely and a sentimentalist—is that it? It was such a great thing that summer. But now? Why, I have theatre managers come and help me roll stockings and stick 'em in my trunk! Mr. Feldman just did!"

"Aurelie," went on Mr. Curran steadily and sternly, "about Harlan—you're making a great mistake if you throw him off!"

She regarded him demurely through half-closed, limpid eyes.

"Some people I know wouldn't be sorry if I did!"

Aurelia was plainly playing with poor Mr. Curran. He felt it and was enraged. "If you weren't so grown up, I'd spank you! You—a young lady!"

"I'm not. Ask Harlan's mother or some of the Shakespeare Club. I'm vulgar and nobody—just Old Michigan's girl!"

Mr. Curran sat despairingly down. Never to him had she been so beautifully buoyant, so arch with joy, so infinite with possibilities, so gay with blithe courage. Love Harlan? Surely not! This was life she was loving—smiles and tears and triumphs—she was enraptured with it all, and she would love no one now! She was finding herself; she was unfolding splendidly, dangerously, out of the hard and meager years she had served.

"John says the reason he won't let the family have your presents is because you're a contrivance of the devil!"

"But you like the devil's contrivances, don't you, Mr. Curran?"

"I expect I do, Aurelie."

"And you don't care a hang what congress thinks?"

"I'm afraid not, Aurelie."

She came with laughter to him—and kissed him. "Nobody can see us! What's the use of hating anybody? Or being sorry? Or pining because they don't love you? Oh, let's just go on and be fine with everyone! I'm trying to be religious. I say prayers when I ain't too sleepy. And I'm collecting Madonna heads, and I give dimes to all the beggars. Ada says it's silly to cross the street to give dimes to people, but I tell her it's religious!"

"Somehow," he muttered, "I have to forgive you. Do you know you are living, Aurelie, every day? That's what it means—to be gay and happy and kind, and not bother too much about other things." He took her hands: "Dear girl, life isn't so much winning anything as always trying. It's better to travel than to drive, as someone said. And oh, so many years I stood still—until you came, Aurelie! I can't exactly explain it—you can't imagine how you helped me!"

"She looked at him wide-eyed. "Helped you?"

"I know you wouldn't'" he went on despairingly.

She was still for a time. "I wish I could understand! It's fine to know you. I never used to feel so hopeless after I met you. You made me happy because you saw something in me—I wasn't just common to you." He looked up to see some grateful shining in her eyes—"And the funny old town—we were both rebels, weren't we? And just suppose you did go to congress, and I became a real actress!" She tood by the window and stared out across the busy street to where, even in Earlville, one saw the encircling hills.

"What, then, Aurelie?"

"Why, we'd both remember how we helped each other."

He went away with a surge of his heart he could not still. "Now, write me every week," she had said. "Nice, friendly letters—and not fatherly-advice letters as if you were baldheaded, Mr. Curran!"

When he had gone home, he climbed Eagle Point trail before he could sleep. And he did a curious thing for a possible member of congress; he kissed his fingers toward the eastern hills and whispered.

"Because you're there, Aurelie—just because you're there!"

To Be Continued.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to know how many Pekin ducks can be kept with one drake to insure fertile eggs.—S., Farwell, Mich.

Can any of the readers of the Farmstead tell how to keep fowls from eating feathers?—H., Midland, Mich.

Please tell how to prepare flaxseed for feeding milch cows or hogs; also some remedy for calves whose skin becomes dry and scabby, followed by a falling off of the hair.—F., Toledo, Wash.

Value of the Skunk.

The skunk, which is represented throughout the country by a number of varieties, genera and species, is an animal of great economic importance. Its food consists very largely of insects, mainly of those species which are very destructive to garden and forage crops. Field observations and laboratory examination demonstrate that they destroy immense numbers of white grubs, grasshoppers, crickets, cutworms, hornets, wasps and other noxious forms. The alarming increase of the white grub in some localities is largely due to the extermination of this valuable animal.

It is a matter of common observation where white grubs are particularly abundant in corn fields to note little round holes burrowed in the ground about hills of corn. These are made by skunks in their search during the night for these grubs. During the recent outbreak of grasshoppers in Kansas it has been determined that in many cases of large proportion of the food of skunks consisted of these grasshoppers.

Some of the most destructive insects in agriculture are such as do their work below ground and out of reach of any method that the farmer can apply and it is against many of these that the skunk is an inveterate enemy. Notwithstanding all of this, there is probably not an animal that is as ruthlessly slaughtered as is this one, whereas, it is equally entitled to protection with, if not more so than some of our birds which enjoy this privilege.

In some regions, especially in the southwest, the bite of the skunk is supposed to produce hydrophobia. This fear is unfounded since it is proved that the bite of a healthy skunk is no more serious than similar wounds caused by other agencies.

In connection with the work of the range caterpillar investigations in northeastern New Mexico it has been found that skunks destroy a great many of the pupae (chrysalis) of this caterpillar and in fact, during September and October when this food is easily available, they prefer it to all other. About the middle of September it was discovered that many webs were empty, the pupae having been neatly extracted from the web and either carried off or eaten. It many areas containing hundreds of acres from 25 to 75 per cent of the pupae had been carried off, while in a few isolated places as high as 95 per cent of the Hemileuca (Mexican range caterpillar) pupae were gone. Following these observations, skunk excrement were found which consisted in some cases almost entirely of pupae shells. Subsequent counts made show excrement found to have from 60 to 95 per cent of its contents consisting of these crushed shells. On the Crow Creek Ranch there was not an area observed but what had some of the Hemileuca pupae destroyed by these animals. It is thus seen that the common skunk is at the present time one of the most important factors looking toward the control of Hemileuca outbreaks and should be protected by the ranchers in the infested district. —U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Quack Grass.

Where a field is badly infested with quack grass it should be plowed from five to eight inches deep as soon as the hay or grain crop is removed, preferably early in August. All portions of the grass must be turned under. Within a few days the plow should be followed by a disk harrow with the disks set straight the first time over to avoid turning any of the sod. The disking should be repeated once or twice a week for six or eight weeks and occasionally after that until freezing weather.

The following spring cultivation should begin early, and be practiced every week or ten days until the middle of May, when the field may be planted to silage or fodder corn. Thorough cultivation of the corn should complete the eradication under favorable climatic conditions.

Short crop rotations are useful in keeping quack grass under control and when arranged so as to provide an opportunity to attack the quack grass at the right time, they will permit eradication of the weed without losing the use of the land.

LIVE STOCK

Draft Horse Breeding.

The safest horse for the farmer to breed is without doubt the heavy draft horse. This kind of horse will bring more money in the market than any other kind. The man that produces a horse that at three years will weigh but 1,500 pounds will be able to obtain a great deal less than the man that produces a horse that will weigh 1,700 to 1,800 pounds at that age.

The original outlay for mare and stallion service costs more, but, once started, the work of breeding, feeding and caring for the animals will be more abundantly rewarded.

There has been a great deal of talk at various times about the farmer breeding and raising a nondescript horse that will be suitable for work on the farm. But the nondescript horse is little in demand in the market.

Also it was predicted a number of decades ago that the sale of large horses would be more difficult from year to year. This has not come to pass, instead, the city markets are demanding the heaviest horses that can be found, and they are scarce in the country localities.

The heavy horse of pure breed can be sold almost instantly at a good price. A noted horse breeder says that a 1,900 pound horse will sell at 50 per cent more than a 1,500 pound horse. Yet we all know that the care of the one is the same as the care of the other.

Rations for Young Pigs.

Of the feeds named, corn, middlings and tankage are best suited, as regards both efficiency and economy for use with young pigs. A mixture made up of eight parts, by weight, of corn; two parts of middlings, and one part of tankage should give good results. It it is desired to feed ear corn or shelled corn, the middlings and tankage could be fed together in the form of a thin slop, and corn supplied in sufficient amount to make the proportions that are suggested above. As the pigs develop, the proportion of corn could be gradually increased and the middlings withdrawn from the ration. The tankage could be fed with water, without other material being mixed with it. As the hogs approach market maturity at, say, 200 pounds weight, a ration made up of five per cent tankage and 95 per cent corn should prove satisfactory.

At best, the results secured from the use of oats in pork production are not satisfactory. If used in any considerable amount oats reduce very materially the rate of gain and increase the amount of feed required to produce a given gain, as compared with the results secured from such a ration as has been recommended above. Unless oats are at least one-third cheaper per pound than shelled corn, it would be of doubtful advisability to make any use of them in pork production; even then it would be better to use them for well-grown hogs, rather than for young pigs, as the coarse hulls are not readily handled by young pigs. Ground oats are better than the whole oats.

Bran, also, is too coarse for extensive use with young pigs. Besides, it is an expensive source of nutrients However, the use of a very small amount of it might be advisable if there is any tendency toward constipation.

THE DAIRY

Caked Udder.

The cow with a caked udder should be given careful treatment. Hot water applications should be made and the udder carefully kneaded with the hands. In severe cases apply camphor or camphorated oil, rubbing it in thoroughly with the hands This will draw out the inflammation but will tend to dry up the milk flow, and for that reason should not be used except where there is danger of injury to or loss of the udder. Carbolated vaseline is also good to take out the inflammation. When the udder is not too hard and sore, and some milk can be drawn, it is advisable to allow one or two calves to suck the cow until the inflammation subsides. Care should be exercised to see that each teat is sucked and that all the milk is removed. In all cases of inflammation get as much milk out of the udder as possible. To prevent caked udder milk the cow regularly and clean, keep her well bedded so she will not have to lie on a cold floor, avoid as far as possible all danger of injury to the udder. When udder trouble cannot be avoided, immediate steps should be taken to allay inflammation and swelling.

Complete Milking.

"The fatter the better" applies to milk just as much as it does to hogs ready for the market. Even more perhaps because the value of milk lies mostly in the amount of fat it contains. It is to be expected that the per cent of fat or cream in the milk from different cows will vary and that there will be certain variations in fat content in milk from the same cow depending on such factors as amount, quality and kind of feed, but one would hardly expect the method of milking to affect the fat content. And yet there are variations depending on the completeness of milking. It is pretty generally known that the last milk obtained at a given milking is the richest in cream but certain quantitative facts regarding this have but very recently been worked out in Germany.

The fat content of the milk is least at the beginning of the milking being about 1 per cent at that time. It increases slowly at first as the milking proceeds and much faster at the end. The last milkings contain 10 to 11 per cent of fat. Thus it is seen that the last milkings are worth at least 10 times as much as the first. If at one milking the latter portion of the milk is not withdrawn the first portion of the following milking is not richer in fat than the first portion of the former milking. The total fat of the second milking is not raised either by the fact that the first milking was stopped short of completeness. It is evident, therefore, that an incomplete milking means a loss of a comparatively large per cent of cream.

The fat-free dry substance of the milk remains constant throughut each milking and is the same from day to day.

When one bears in mind the fact that it is the small yellow stream which comes out of the separator, and not the bigger, white one, that counts most, it is evident that it is well worth while to remember how much richer in fat is the last portion of the milk given at any milking and to get every drop of it.

THE ORCHARD

Windbreaks.

In many parts of the country windbreaks are very useful, especially for the orchard and berry patches. Frequently, a row of thick trees will greatly protect the dwelling and other farm buildings from cold winter winds. There are arguments for and against the windbreaks on the farm. It will reduce the amount of surface evaporation thus tending to mitigate drought in summer and root injury in winter. It will lessen the amount of windfall fruit in the orchard and the breaking of heavily loaded fruit trees. On the other hand the fruit immediately adjoining the windbreak is apt to be much injured by insects and diseases and trees are apt to lack fruit. However, by using the spray pump and not planting the trees too near the windbreaks these two objections can be obviated. Since the disappearance of the forests, the need of trees to temper the hot winds in summer and the cold winds of winter is becoming more evident.

Spraying Fruit Trees.

Now is the time for all fruit growers to begin thinking about applying dormant wash to their plum and apple trees. This spray should be applied while the tree is still dormant because if applied after the buds are open considerable injury may result, since the materials used are a great deal stronger than those used later in the season. A thorough spraying with a good dormant wash at this time is especially effective ,and almost indispensable, against such diseases as apple scab, brown rot of apples and plums, plum pocket and scale insects.

It is a well known fact that the spores of the various diseases maay live over the winter on fallen leaves and fruits, and on the branches, in cracks and wounds. Not only the spores have to be taken into consideration, but also the fungus threads, which, after once having gained entrance into the smaall twigs and branches, persist for years thus maintaining a constant source of infection. This is especially true of plum picket and the brown rot fungus.

Pruning must, therefore, be resorted to.

Where a large branch must be cut out the resulting wound should be covered with white lead, or any other suitable material, in order to prevent infection from spores. It is important that all fallen leaves and fruits be raked up and destroyed, since it is from these sources that the spores are liberated and blown onto the trees, thus causing infection.

The idea then, of spraying at this time with a good, strong fungicide, is to cover the trees with the solution so that when the spores fall on them and the conditions for germination are favorable the germ tube sent out by the spore coming in contact with the poison will be killed. If spraying were delayed until after the flower buds open and the leaves unfold the primary infection will have taken place and the spray will be of much less value.

Mixtures recommended as dormant washes are: (1) a copper sulphate wash, consisting of three pounds of copper sulphate crystals dissolved in 50 gallons of water; (2) a lime sulphur wash, consisting of 15 pounds of flowers of sulphur, 20 pounds best stone lime and 50 gallons of water; and (3) commercial lime-sulphur washing, consisting of one part commercial lime-sulphur to nine parts water.

Lime Sulphur Spray.

"Although the use of lime-sulphur spray as an insecticide is more effective when applied in the spring than in the fall and winter, it may be applied now or later with good results in the control of scale insects," says Prof. H. F. Wilson, head of crop pest department of the Oregon Agricultural College. "It will destroy young insects if it reaches them shortly after they are hatched, but it is not so effective against eggs of aphis and other insects as is generally supposed. Neither does it seem to have much effect on plant lice after they are a few days old.

"Most eggs of plant lice and other insects hatch about the time the buds are opening in the spring. The spray should be applied about the time the buds have opened to a slight extent on apple trees and other trees in which the leaf buds open first.

"While lime-sulphur may be used with safety at the rate of about six or eight to one, it is just as efficient under ordinary circumstances at the rate of twelve to one. When used in the spring its effectiveness may be greatly increased by the addition of one part of "Black Leaf-40," a tobacco spray, to 1,500 parts of diluted lime sulphur.

"If the combined spray is used in the spring at the time indicated, practically all plant lice can be controlled, as well as several other kinds of insects which cannot be controlled by lime-sulphur to the one-to-twelve strength in the spray tank, and then adding the "Black Leaf-40." The combined spray should be well mixed before using."

POULTRY

Buy Stock Early.

If new stock is needed in the spring, now is the best time to buy. Birds that will be large enough in the spring to make satisfactory breeders are sufficiently developed now to show their quality, and there are several good reasons for early buying. The majority of breeders prefer to move out their surplus stock as early as possible in order to give their own stock more romo. They make better prices on good stuff now than they can afford to make later in the season. Having the birds in your possession, you can give them the winter care that is essential to their best development, and can rest assured that you are breeding from healthy stock.

If new male birds are to be put in the same flock with older or strange males it is better by far to get them while they are young and their fighting instincts are not too well developed. Otherwise they will be of little value to the flock until it is settled among them which is to be "cock of the walk," and in that process valuable birds may be maimed or killed. Practically no risk of colds by exposure en route is incurred in early shipments, while birds shipped in midwinter or early spring are often rendered valueless for weeks, or until they recover from the effects of frozen combs and wattles, or colds contracted on the way.

If hens or pullets are to be bought, it is better to have them several weeks before the hatching season in order to get them accustomed to their new place and to laying regularly. But don't bring new stock home and turn them into an already over-crowded house. Either keep them separated or cull the old flock until there is ample room for all. It is better to keep new stock in a separate place for a week or two, or until it is known that they are free from disease. If the premises are free from mites, it is well to look new birds over very carefully before turning them with the flock. A free use of louse powder in the feathers, and keeping the birds for a while in coops that can be thoroughly cleaned when they are taken out, may save much work later.

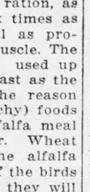
Demand for Guineas.

Since the flesh of the guinea fowl is becoming better known and consequently better appreciated, there is a growing demand for these fowls in poultry markets. Even the wings and feathers are beginning to be popular with milliners and certainly are much handsomer than those from many more valuable birds. The meat, when cooked, resembles that of the prairie chicken, and those who are not thoroughly familiar with both fowls can easily be deceived by it. It is dark in color like most game and during the game season there is little doubt that people sometimes buy guinea flesh served to them in hotels or restaurants as prairie chicken.

The egg of the guinea fowl is small and rather dark in color, but equal to the hen's egg in food value, except that the amount of albumen is less. The shells are thick and hard to break, which makes them keep well on account of the small liability of air entering through the shell, as well as the small chance of the shells becoming cracked in handling. The fowls themselves are quite heavy for their size and weigh more accordingly when dressed than other fowls, as the proportion of waste is less. The breast is very full, the meat being the best part of the fowl. One must use care that inbreeding is kept up to the standard otherwise there will be quite a diminution in size in a very few years.

Balanced Rations.

Balanced rations are as good for fowls as for other farm animals. The feeding of such a ration means better health for the fowls and more eggs at the right time of the year. Oats constitute in themselves the nearest grain to a balanced ration, as they have about five or six times as much fat forming material as protein, which goes to make muscle. The fat forming elements are used up about five or six times as fast as the proteins are, and this is the reason why more fat forming (starchy) foods are required. Corn and alfalfa meal tend to balance each other. Wheat may be substituted for the alfalfa meal, if more convenient. If the birds are given a variety of food they will largely look out for the balancing of rations themselves, just as a human being does.



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Give size of roof and we'll quote, by return mail, the lowest price ever offered on STEEL Shingles. And these are the genuine Edwards. Can't *burn* or *rot*. Can't rust (due to Edwards "Tightcote" Process and patent Interlocking Device). Many times easier put on than wood, cost *less* and last four times longer. Over 125,000 satisfied users. Sold direct from factory to user. Freight prepaid. Write Edwards at once. If you can't give roof size, get prices anyhow. Ask for Booklet 175. (141)

This Brings Big Offer
THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
125-175 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Please send Book on your Steel Shingles, together with latest Freight-Paid prices.
Name .....
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THE GARDEN

The Window Garden.

It will not be many weeks until time to start a little garden in the south windows of the farm home. Almost every farm house has one or more rooms that will serve as a hothouse for the propagating of seeds. The first essential is a window exposed to the sun in a room in which the proper temperature for plant growth can be maintained. Then small, shallow boxes filled with fertile soil, good seeds and proper care are the other essentials for success.

Shallow boxes of any kind may be used for the "flats." Sometimes we use cigar boxes for this purpose. Whatever kind of boxes may be used, bore holes in the bottom of each for drainage purposes. Then fill the boxes with wellpulverized leaf mould or rich earth which has previously been heated in order to destroy any hibernating insects or their eggs. Before filling the boxes with this soil, however, we usually put a layer of sand or cinders in the bottoms of the boxes, as this will help drainage.

Care should be exercised in sowing the seeds not to cover them too deep; the tiny seeds should be just covered with well pulverized leaf mould or rich the larger seeds may be covered a little deeper. After planting, the soil should be gently firmed over and about the seeds, or failure may result. The soil must always be closely in contact with the seed so that the tiny rootlets will begin taking plant food from the soil just as soon as they enter the same.

After the seeds have been sown, the soil should be moistened with water from which the chill has been removed and at almost any higher temperature not hot enough to endanger the vitality or life of the seed germs. Then paper or other covering should be laid over the tops of the boxes and the latter should be placed under or near a stove until the warmth germinates the seeds and they break ground. Sunshine or light are not necessary for germination. The soil in the boxes should be kept moist all the time, however.

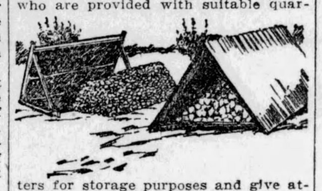
When the seeds break ground remove the covers and set the boxes in a window where the tiny plants will have sunshine as much as possible. This is necessary in order to prevent a spindling growth. The boxes should be turned once a day at least to prevent sidewise growth, since the plants grow always towards the light. If the days are unusually bright and sunshiny, it may be necessary to shade the tender plants for a time in the middle of the day with white paper, which will admit a subdued light.

The window space for the flats can be increased by placing a stand close to the window or by screwing to the window frame iron brackets on which to place boards for shelves.

When the plants are about an inch high they should be transplanted into other and more roomy boxes, setting them to the depth of their first leaves. This transplanting will make the plants stocky in root and branch. The oftener a plant is transplanted before the final removal to the garden, the greater will be its root system and the hardier the plant. Care should be taken to see that plenty of moisture is provided the plants in the flats at all times. Water should always be provided before the soil drys, or before the plants droop from lack of moisture, else they may be stunted. Precautions should also be taken to see that the plants do not suffer from sudden changes of weather.—Farmers' Guide.

Storing Sweet Potatoes

If sweet potatoes are kept until February and March they will bring a much better price than in November or December The uncertainty of being able to keep the sweet potatoes during the winter reduces the area planted. But sweet potatoes can be preserved quite satisfactorily if close attention is given to the subject. Those who are provided with suitable quar-



ters for storage purposes and give attention to the details of digging and drying the tubers are well paid for their extra work.

The sweet potato has a thin skin, which is easily bruised. Bruised potatoes are very susceptible to decay. While the potatoes cannot be subjected to artificial heat to dry they should be thoroughly dried in the sun. The temperature at which they seem to keep best is between 50 and 65 degrees F.

In some localities the common method of storage is to place the sweet potatoes in a cone-shaped pile containing from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds. The pile is then covered with a layer of dry, fine hay or straw, followed by a layer of corn stalks, and on top of this two or three inches of sand or dirt is placed. Others make piles like an oblong pyramid three feet high and four by ten feet at the base. This is covered over by a frame properly built for the purpose, two or three inches of earth being placed over the frame. Stratifying the sweet potatoes in sand has also given satisfactory results.

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

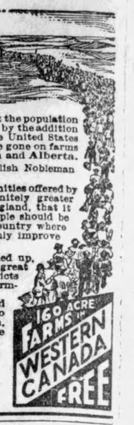
Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent,

W. S. Nethery,
Interurban Building,
Columbus, Ohio



A Few Things Worth Knowing

Powdered scab is introduced into uninfected areas through the use of infected seed potatoes. Although practically unknown in the United States, traces of it have been found in one or two instances and it is important to maintain a close watch to see that it does not become established.

For a spray to be applied to nests and roosting places to kill insects, mix three parts of kerosene to one part of crude carbolic acid of 95 per cent strength. Stir this mixture before it is used. It also may be used as a paint as well as a spray.

The most certain way of identifying poultry roup is a characteristic sickening odor.

The sprayer, pruner and cultivator, used faithfully and intelligently, will lift unprofitable orchards which are healthy from their present level of an expense to that of profit.

Save the hen manure carefully for your garden. If your soil is heavy add wood ashes to the hen manure, but if the soil is light and sandy use leaf mould or rich loam.

It may cost a few dollars more to buy a good incubator to start with, but the saving in eggs which are apt to be spoiled in a poor machine will more than make up the difference in the cost during the first season's run, not to mention the time and work wasted.

One hundred laying hens can be kept on each acre of a full grown orchard without interfering with the regular operations. Four hundred laying hens can be kept on each acre of a newly set orchard.

The Pekin duck responds readily to good treatment. They appreciate plenty of food and comfortable quarters, but they should not be fed or housed with chickens, nor, in fact, with any other fowls, for they are very timid creatures and should be kept as quiet as possible.

It is of great importance that strict regularity should be observed, both in feeding and in milking, in order to secure the greatest degree of contentment in the herd.

Professor W. J. Spillman declares that the farms have furnished this country with 92 per cent of its presidents, 91 per cent of its governors, 83 per cent of its cabinet officers, 70 per cent of its senators and 64 per cent of its congressmen.

Do not hurry the cows or encourage them to rush pell-mell in and out of the stable. Great danger can result. Careless hired men and the boys should be cautioned against this.

One way to help check dishonesty is to be honest in putting up goods for sale. It really pays to be honest.

A number of farmers in northern Wisconsin are now employing oxen to do the work on the farm in preference to horses. Where grazing can be had cheap it is claimed that oxen can be maintained on a farm more cheaply than horses, and they will do a larger amount of rough work.

Northwest Oklahoma has found a use in the market for what formerly has been regarded as a worthless weed. The August flower, a plant also known as the oil of broom weed, is sold to broom buyers. It is used to fill insides of cheap grades of brooms.

UNIMPROVED FARM LANDS

WE OWN 30,000 acres of unimproved farm land in CLARK COUNTY, WISCONSIN; $18 an acre; small down payment, long time on balance, interest 6%, good soil, fine climate, good water, land easily cleared; close to R. R., schools, churches, cheese factories and creameries and free rural delivery routes, telephone; county and state roads run through entire tract; write for our booklet ("Your great opportunity"); good agents wanted, commission guaranteed.
LAKE STATES LAND COMPANY,
405-6 Commerce Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Application, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. E2, London, Canada.

FARM FENCE FROM FACTORY TO FARM
26-inch Hog Fence.....14c.
41-inch Farm Fence.....21c.
48-inch Poultry Fence...22½c.
80-rod spool Barb Wire, $1.40
Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 218 Winchester, Ind.

56 BREEDS Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Hardy, northern raised, pure bred, of finest plumage. Fowls, eggs and incubators at lowest prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c for large, fine 19th Annual Catalog and Poultry Book.
R. F. NEUBERT CO., BOX953 MANKATO, MINN.

130 Egg Incubator's and Brooder Both for $10
Made of California Redwood
If Ordered Together—Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water copper tanks, double walls, dead air space, double glass doors, all set up complete, or 180 Egg Incubator and Brooder $11.50. FREE Catalogue describes them. Send for it today or order direct.
WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 176, Racine, Wis.

MONEY MAKING POULTRY
Our specialty. Leading varieties pure bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. Prize winners. Best stock and eggs. Lowest prices. Oldest farm, 28th year. Fine catalog FREE.
H. M. JONES CO., Box 140, Des Moines, Ia.

Greider's Fine Catalogue
and calendar of pure-bred poultry for 1914, large, many pages of poultry facts, different breeds in natural colors, 10 varieties illustrated and described. Incubators and brooders, low price of stock and eggs for hatching. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send 10c for this noted book.
D. H. GREIDER, Box 74 Rheems, Pa.

FACIAL ERUPTIONS ITCHED VERY MUCH

Baby Almost Blind at Times, Scratched and They Got Larger, Cried All the Time. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

201 Berger Ave., Kansas City, Kansas. —"My baby was bothered very much with some kind of facial eruptions and she was almost blind at times from the sores that formed on her face. At the beginning there were one or two little pimples that broke out on my baby's face that itched very much. She scratched them so much that they began to get larger and scattered over her face more until her face was full of sores. Then they got so bad that she began to fret and would not sleep very much. She cried all the time. Her face began to look very badly as the places grew larger and were getting worse all the time.

"I had some Cuticura Soap and I kept her face washed with the Cuticura Soap until I got a box of the Cuticura Ointment. It was about three weeks when I could see the change for the better. She did not want to scratch so much and she began to sleep better and did not cry so much. In ten weeks she was all healed up. I used one cake of Cuticura Soap and just two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and they did the work; they cured her." (Signed) Albert Tillman, May 31, 1913.

Why not have a clear skin, soft white hands, a clean scalp and good hair? It is your birthright. Cuticura Soap with an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment will bring about these coveted conditions in most cases when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

New Mexico nearly doubled the value of its mineral output last year over the figures of the year before.

More than one-half of the money derived from England's income tax is collected from Londoners.

WIRES OPEN TO STRICKEN TOWN

More Refugees Rescued From Great Waste of Lava in Japan.

Kageshima, Japan, Jan. 15.—Telegraphic communication between this city and the north was restored this evening.

The officers of the cruiser squadron sent by the Japanese government, have taken charge of the situation and are rapidly restoring a semblance of order along the water front.

Many of the people of Kagoshima have returned to the city. All their houses are in ruins and the returning refugees are compelled to camp in the open spaces. The warships brought a large stock of food and supplies, which are being freely dispensed.

The property loss in this city is immense. The clearing away of ashes and debris has not gone far enough to allow even an approximate estimate of the loss of human life.

A group of 33 refugees was rescued from amid a great waste of steaming lava at the foot of the volcano of Sakura-Jima today. Their escape was little short of miraculous; with their rescure no living being remains, so far as known, on the entire island of Sakura.

The rescue was effected by a boat's crew from the Japanese flagship. As soon as the cruiser squadron arrived here, crews were sent out to circle the island of Sakura, on which the volcano is situated, three miles out in the bay. The contour of the island has been entirely altered during the past week.

The sailors did not risk landing on account of the terrific heat and noxious gases, but made a systematic scruting along shore.

The entire island was covered with smoking ashes and hot lava.

All was desolation and no sign of human beings was seen until late in the day, when an officer in one of the launches noticed something being waved in the air at a short distance from the shore.

A detachment of men, heavily bundled to protect them from the heat, was landed. After a hard struggle they succeeded in making their way through soft warm ashes breast high until they reached a great rock.

Sheltered behind this rock they found 33 people, still living, but coated with thick dust and weakened by starvation and thirst.

Among the rescued was a school master who had borne with him from his school house the portrait of the emperor; the village policeman, who had saved the records of the station house and the postal clerk, with a small bag of mail.

HE REDUCED 57 POUNDS

New Method of Flesh Reduction Proves Astonishingly Successful.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 21.—Investigation has fully established that Hon. H. T. Stetler, of this city, has reduced his weight fifty-seven pounds in an incredibly short time by wearing a simple, invisible device, weighing less than an ounce. This, when worn as directed, acts as an infallible flesh reducer, dispensing entirely with dieting, medicines and exercises. Many prominent men and women have adopted this easy means of reducing superfluous flesh, and it is stated the inventor, Prof. D. Q. Burns, of No. 17 West Thirty-eighth street, New York, is sending these outfits on free trial to all who write him.—Advertisement.

JAPS STARVING, SELL DAUGHTERS

Famine Has Reduced Orientals to Most Dire Conditions.

Tokio, Jan. 17.—An indication that the loss of life on the island of Sakura, which was devastated by the eruption of the volcano Sakura-Jima, may be much larger than had been supposed, is given in a report received here today from an official of the interior department who was sent to Kagoshima and its vicinity to investigate. He reports that 9,000 out of Sakura's estimated population of 19,000 had been accounted for up to the evening of the sixteenth.

Other refugees, it is expected, will be found in other directions, but the loss of life evidently was extremely heavy.

Measures for the relief of the sufferers from famine in the north and eruptions in the south are rapidly assuming shape now that the extent of the disaster is more definitely known.

The net results, he writes, are many deaths from cold and starvation and an increase of crime and beggars. Many girls, he declares, have been sold into slavery. He tells of many children fainting in schools, sick from lack of food. The investigator of the department of the interior, who wired the government this morning regarding the number of survivors from the island of Sakura, reports that he saw pumice stones three and five feet in diameter that had been vomited from the bowels of the earth.

Lava mounds are 40 feet high. Members of a party rescued from a cave recounted how they saved themselves from being roasted alive by holding thick boards on their heads, Japanese umbrellas having shrivel. I a few minutes after their frightful flight began. They were in the cave for three days and expected death every minute of the time. They had no food but found some drinking water.

VILLA TO LEAD 25,000 SOLDIERS

Will Join General Caranza and Move on Mexico City.

Chihuahua, Mex., Jan. 16.—Definite announcement was made by General Francisco Villa today that he will enter the central and southern states of Mexico with a rebel army of 15,000 soldiers. He will attempt to join forces with General Carranza at Guadalajara, where an army of 25,000 or more will begin a march toward Mexico City.

"We will strike a blow which the Huerta government will be unable to withstand," said General Villa after he had been in communication by telegraph with General Carranza, who is in Sinaloa state.

General Villa said he had been informed that General Carranza could muster 10,000 men and that his own army was being increased daily. On the southward march, he and General Carranza, he said, would command the largest unified revolutionary force ever assembled in Mexico.

General Villa brought here as a result of his victory at Ojinaga 3,000 rifles, 12 cannons and seven rapid fire guns captured from the federals. His forces are divided as follows: City of Chihuahua, 9,000; Santa Rosalia, 2,000; Jiminiz, 2,000. These, with the forces at Parral and the men under General Urbina south of Escalon, will be in the march on Mexico City, with the exception of those necessary to police the country to the north.

Deserters Are Treating.

Groups of deserters from the Huertistas are treating for amnesty and wish to join in the movement south, General Villa said.

The Huertistas have burned all the bridges between Bermojillo and Torreon and have retired to the latter place, after having been defeated by Urbina near Mapimi.

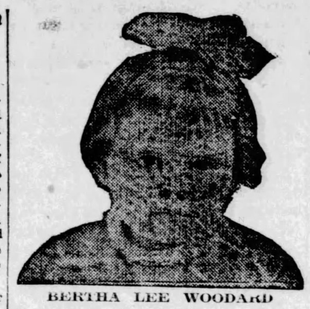
Teach Your Child How to Be Healthy

Regular Bowel Movement From Infancy Insures Good Health In Later Years.

We cannot all start life with the advantages of money, but every child born is entitled to the heritage of good health. Through unfortunate ignorance or carelessness in the feeding of a baby its tiny stomach may become deranged. The disorder spreads to the bowels and before the mother realizes it the two chief organs on which the infant's comfort and health depend are causing it great suffering. If the condition is allowed to continue grave ailments often result.

There is, however, no occasion for alarm, and the sensible thing to do—but it should be done instantly—is to give the baby a small dose of a mild laxative-tonic. In the opinion of a great many people, among them such well-known persons as the parents of Bertha Lee Woodard, 3 years old, of Moultrie, Ga., the proper remedy is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mrs. I. N. Woodard says that little Bertha was troubled with constipation for over a year, and that after trying several different kinds of remedies she found her relief in Syrup Pepsin. It is a mild, pleasant-tasting laxative, which every person likes, does not gripe nor cramp, and contains that most excellent of all digestants, pepsin.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is especially intended for infants, children, women, old people and all others to whom harsh cathartics, salt waters, pills, etc., are distressing. In fact, in



BERTHA LEE WOODARD

the common disorders of life, such as constipation, liver trouble, indigestion, biliousness, headaches, and the various other disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels nothing is more suitable than this mild laxative-tonic, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin.

Three generations of people are using it today, and thousands of families keep it constantly in the house, for every member of the family can use it. It can be obtained of any druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a bottle, the latter being the size bought by families who already know its value. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

WE WILL GIVE This GOLD PLATED LOCKET and 22-in. CHAIN —Locket opens to hold two pictures and is set with 7 perfect similitude TURQUOISES and a PEARL— and these 4 GOLD PLATED RINGS to anyone that will sell only 12 pieces of Jewelry at 10c each and return us the $1.20. We trust you and take back all not sold. Address P.R. DALE MFG. CO., Providence, R. I.

FARMER OUTLAW WILL SURRENDER

New York Man Who Holds Posse at Bay Parleys.

Mayville, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The siege of Edward Beardsley, the Summerdale farmer, today resolved itself into a waiting game. The outlaw has agreed to give himself up on Wednesday, but only on his own terms.

He stipulated that the nine children who have been his safeguard since the siege began, be taken to the home of his brother Charles in Titusville, and that he be permitted to go to jail in Mayville in the custody of his lawyer. No startling development is expected before Wednesday. In the meanwhile Sheriff Anderson and his posse are keeping guard at their camp, well out of range of Beardsley's reach.

Today is the seventh day that Beardsley has openly defied the law as exemplified by Sheriff Anderson. A week ago Tuesday he shot J. W. Putnam, overseer of the poor of Chautauqua county, and since that time has successfully kept himself beyond the reach of the law. He has had complete control of the situation, and his authority has not been questioned.

Fear of injuring the nine children has kept the sheriff and his men in check. That Beardsley well knows this was illustrated during one of his parleys with the sheriff's representatives. Pulling aside the burlap covering at the window he invited his interviewers to see what the sheriff and his men would have to shoot through to get him. Beardsley was crouched on the floor, rifle in hand, behind the woman and the wall of little children.

Thor Motorcycle FREE and $10 a Day or More BESIDES As Our Tailoring Agent!

We want one live man in every community to assist us in handling our enormous business in men's high grade, fashionable made-to-order clothing. If you can qualify we will equip you with a 1914 Model Thor Motorcycle absolutely free. The Motorcycle will be your own property. We do this because we have found that the amount of the profits which our representatives make—both for themselves and us—is regulated only by the number of people they can see in a day. A man on a motorcycle can see ten times as many people as a man on foot and commands respect wherever he goes. You can go fifty or a hundred miles in a day and back—see the country—gain healthmaky friends and earn big money every single day.

No experience necessary. Any live, wide-awake man can easily make $10 a day or even more, and in the pleasantest, easiest work in the world. You may be your own boss—own a business of your own—ride a powerful speedy motorcycle and earn a princely income—But Write Now!

A Ford Auto As soon as a man proves that he has the right kind of ability, we will give him a brand new 1914 6-passenger Ford Touring Car absolutely free to help him in his work. You may drive your own car this season if you act right away.

Tailoring Outfit FREE! Just a postal or letter brings you full explanation of this amazingly liberal offer and complete outfit, samples, tape measure and full instructions, so that you can commence earning big money the day you get it. Don't let anybody get ahead of you. Send this up quick—Now! Address

RELIABLE TAILORING CO. 914-AW Jackson Boul. Chicago

Agents — New Self-Heating Iron JUST OUT! Burns KEROSENE (Coal Oil) Absolutely Safe

Odorless — Cheapest Fuel Known. Women everywhere want a Kerosene Iron. Low Price Means Quick Sales. Write Quick for terms. Big profits. Your territory is open. FREE SAMPLE to Workers.

THOMAS IRON CO., 278 Lane St., Dayton, O.

Motorcycle FREE
Hundreds of other prizes—bicycles, cameras, guns, watches, tool chests, gold rings, pocket knives, etc.
Full information and Big Premium List Free. Write me Today.
E.T. Meredith, 164 Success Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6551—Girls' Dress.

Made with a small box pleat near the shoulders in both front and back and with a center back closing. The neck is high and sleeves long. A good style for linen or other wash fabrics. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-in. material.

6289—Ladies' Maternity Gown.

A wrapper which has an inner lining with laced darts that are adjustable and with box pleats in the outer material which can be let out as needed. It can be made of cashmere, challie or wash materials. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¾ yards of 44-inch material.

5292—Ladies' Work Apron.

A nice style for kitchen work of the lighter kind. It covers front, sides and back of the dress and is cut out at the neck in square effect. Gingham, calico and other wash materials are suitable.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yds. of 27-in. material.

6355.—Child's Dress.

A fine romping suit, with plain coat blouse having pockets and little bloomers attached to an underwaist. It is usually made of wash materials, but woolens may also be employed. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material

5994—Ladies' and Misses' Kimono.

The simplest form of wrapper and one of the most comfortable. If narrow material be used, a seam down the center of the back will not disfigure the garment. Challie, cashmere, outing flannel and other materials can be used in making.

The pattern is cut in sizes 30, 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 36 inch material for the long kimono.

5826—Boys' Blouse Suit.

One of the most popular styles for little boys, with trousers made with a fly and with a loose sailor blouse, with front opening, wide collar and detachable chemisette. Mixed goods, blue serge, brown corduroy, etc., are used for these suits.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 44 in. material.

6020—Child's Night Drawers.

These are made with a square yoke in front and none in the back. The closing is in the back, with an opening across the waistline. The drawers end at the ankles. This garment can be made of canton flannel, outing flannel, muslin, madras, etc.

The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 years. Medium size requires 3⅛ yards of 27-in. material.

6435.—Ladies' Waist.

The new yoke idea is carried out in this blouse while the lower part is full and very loose, also a new idea. There is a short peplum in the back and the sleeve is loose and full, a nice model for voile, batiste, lace and other soft and sheer materials. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 44-inch material.

6476—Ladies' Dress.

This model gives a chance for the use of two materials as upper half of the blouse is divided from the lower half by a seam. A two-piece skirt completes the dress.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4¾ yds. of 44 inch material.

New 1914 Thin Model 20 YEAR Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved, gold finished double hunting case, high grade American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents Free. Thin

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FEATHER BED BARGAINS

Send us $10.00 and we will ship you one first-class new 40-pound Feather Bed, one pair 6-pound new Feather Pillows ($2.50), one pair full size Blankets ($3.00), one dandy Comfort, full size ($3.00), all for only $10.00. All new goods and no trash. Biggest Bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for circular and order blanks.

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DROPSY Short breath, swelling, relieved in a day or two, often entirely removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for Free Treatment and Book.

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ITCHED FOR 20 YEARS, RESINOL CURE IN 10 DAYS

Baltimore, Md., July 10, 1913.—"About twenty years ago both my legs began to itch from ankle to knee. Little pimples came out that looked very much like heat. The itching and burning was something terrible. I would start to scratch and could not stop. I would even scratch through the skin and that of course would leave a sore which I was compelled to bandage.

"I tried several prescriptions and treatments, but received not a particle of benefit—no more than if the treatments were cold water. I then began to have very little faith in anything and of course could do nothing but scratch away. After suffering constantly for twenty years, a friend recommended Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. From the very first application. I found relief, and was entirely cured in ten days. The itching and stinging sensations have ceased and my skin is as smooth as a child's." (Signed) Charles Warner, 1123 N. Stricker St.

Physicians have prescribed Resinol for eighteen years and every druggist in the country sells Resinol Soap (25c.), and Resinol Ointment (50c and $1.00). Avoid "imitations" or "substitutes" which a few unscrupulous dealers offer. For free trial, write to Dept. F., Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

WILSON CABLES OFFER OF HELP TO JAPAN

Washington, Jan. 15.—On receiving further details of the earthquake and tidal wave in Japan, President Wilson today sent a second cablegram to the emperor of Japan as follows:

"Permit me again to express to you the deep sympathy which the American people feel for the sister nation, Japan, in her great calamity. Their hearts go out to the thousands upon whom suffering and disaster have come so suddenly and in so terrible a form. Is there any way in which we can help?"

LAKE WATER POLLUTED

Bad Condition Revealed by Official Health Report.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Pollution of the waters of the Great Lakes and the rivers and streams on the Canadian boundary, along which live more than 6,000,000 people, was revealed today in a report to the International Joint Commission by Dr. Allan J. M'Laughlin, of the Public Health Service. The report showed extensive pollution in the waters adjacent to many of the large cities and declared that owing to the present position of intakes there is not a single city on the lakes which can be said to possess water that is safe without treatment.

The remedy, Dr. McLaughlin said, should be sought by the best sanitarians in the world. The commision under treaty has no power to remedy conditions, but it will suggest the employment of world known sanitarians and authorities on public health, and after investigation by these experts will recommend legislation to embody their views, to the Canadian and United States governments.

Dr. McLaughlin has spent about six months on the investigation and his field covered every mile of boundary water from Duluth at the head of Lake Superior to the point where the St. Lawrence leaves the New York state boundary. He had several assistants, and they made use of every possible means to examine the water suspected of sewage pollution.

THIRTEEN OF CREW RESCUED

Baltimore, Jan. 19.—Rescued from their ice-coated, sinking ship after they had given up all hope, the 18 members of the crew of the five-masted schooner Fuller Palmer Sunday morning arrived in Baltimore aboard the Donaldson line steamer Marina.

The rescue was made by the Marina early Thursday morning about 154 miles southeast of Cape Cod.

Earth Reared Like a Wild Horse

Hitoyoshi, Japan, Jan. 15.—A refugee from Sakura gives a graphic picture of the overwhelming of the villages there by earthquake and eruption.

"The earthquakes began Sunday," he said, "and the people spent a fearful night in their gardens. In the morning, flaming boulders descended and set fire to the houses. Women and children fled and were followed by the men. Red-hot ashes blinded and burned them.

"There were no boats at shore, and most of the fugitives had to await the coming of rescuers; others, with lamentations, flung themselves into the sea. Many of the aged refused to leave, crying that they preferred to die in the home of their ancestors. One by one swimmers were drowned or killed.

"Pumice stone and lava spurted from the craters; a scarlet vapor obscured the heavens; the roar of the volcanoes was like the sound of a thousand thunders. The whole island shook and oscillated like a swinging paper lantern. Plants and trees withered and whitened mounds of ashes formed before us.

"The earth itself reared like a wild horse and knocked us down; poisonous gases choked our nostrils and crazed cattle charged, instinctively seeking the sea."

OHIO ASSEMBLY BALKS AT START

Proposed Legislation Will Affect Rural School Pupils.

Columbus, Jan. 19.—Opposition, which threatens to throw Governor Cox's program of rural school legislation into a general scrimmage, developed promptly this morning when the legislature assembled for the extraordinary session of the general assembly before which the proposed making over of the rural school system is the principal subject.

Administration forces had been congratulating themselves that objection had been allayed. Arriving legislators today centralized at the capital opposition to various features of the legislation which are being voiced in the back townships.

Cox Bills Submitted.

The administration bills already prepared and branded were divided between the two houses to facilitate passage. Sixteen bills were introduced in the house and 13 in the senate. They were referred to committees for immediate consideration, and those which are more or less formal and to which there is no particular opposition will be reported and probably placed on passage tomorrow. In this class is the bill introduced by Representative Snyder of Hamilton making the changes in the senatorial primary law to conform to the federal constitution, which now provides for the direct election of senators. The present Ohio primary law provides the Oregon plan, by which the people "recommend" senatorial candidates to the legislature. Under the new law they will nominate them directly.

Summary of Governor's Message.

Following are the main points in the message of Gov. Cox to the special session of the legislature:

Discusses flood prevention in Ohio and commends bill drawn by John McMahon, of Dayton, to combat flood danger.

Recommends that state auditor have right to issue duplicate warrant in case inconvenience is caused by warrant being lost.

Would have provision made for a change in the selection of governing body for Delaware University.

Would allow University of Wooster to call itself Wooster College or to use terms interchangeably.

Calls attention to error in Children's Code bill.

Finds that in bill creating each county a common pleas judicial district there was no provision made for Seneca county.

Would do away with large number of undistributed copies of reports of appointive state officers.

Wants work hurried on construction of Ohio building at Panama-Pacific exposition.

Must stop notaries from saying they have administered oaths when they have not.

These points are contained in the special message sent Monday morning and are in addition to the more important suggestions made in the message at the time of the call for the special session.

CAPTAIN LOCKED IN HOLD

Barge Master Probably Will Die—Had No Food.

New York, Jan. 19.—Locked since Wednesday morning without food or water or protection from the cold in the hold of his barge, the McCarthy, moored in Hoboken, Captain Nelson Lees was found almost dead from exposure last night. He probably will die.

After Lee's crew had unloaded a cargo of potatoes Wednesday they closed the hatch, not knowing the captain was in the hold. They had shore leave until Sunday.

Lees tried to cut a hole in the steel with his heavy sailor's knife, but made little impression. He was found by members of the crew when they returned to the barge to make it ready for another voyage.

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to everyone who takes our Correspondence Course and qualifies for agency. 10 lessons teach you to be chauffeur, expert repair man, auto salesman. Answer the questions and get a diploma. Diploma fits you for $100 to $300 monthly job. Write and get full information. Then get free auto. We'll tell you how.

C. A. Coey, Pres., C. A. Coey's School of Motoring 518 Coey Building, Chicago

MAN OF WEALTH IS LOST

Millionaire Bids Wife Good-bye and Disappears.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 19.—Interest in the disappearance of F. Lewis Clark, Spokane millionaire, who was last seen Friday night when he bade his wife good-bye, at a railroad station, now centers in the return here today of Mrs. Clark, and in the light she may be able to throw on the affair.

The police believe Clark committed suicide by jumping into the ocean from the end of the pier here after he had seen his wife start for San Francisco. Nevertheless no body was washed ashore yesterday, and Walter Shute, valet of the missing man, says he is convinced his employer had no intention of committing suicide when he left the hotel and accompanied Mrs. Clark to the station.

According to Shute, Clark dismissed the automobile at the station, asked for a side entrance key to the hotel, and gave instructions for the valet to wait on him the next morning.

A hat said to belong to Clark was found on the beach Saturday about a mile from the wharf. This seems so far to be the only clew to substantiate the suicide theory. A rumor that the Clarks quarrelled has been advanced as the only reason for Clark's suicide, if that was his fate.

FORESTRY CUTS COST OF LIVING

Improvement in Public Domain Increases Stockmen's Profits.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 16.—The national forest service appears as a factor in reducing the high cost of living or increasing the stockman's profits in a paper read before the National Wool Growers' Association yesterday by A. F. Potter, of the national forestry bureau. During the eight years that have passed since the national forest service took charge of the national forests, with the main object of protecting the woodlands against destruction by natural agencies, it has extended its activities until they now include co-operation with the stockmen in getting the most for their money out of the public grazing lands.

Increased Grazing.

The grazing areas have been extensively increased, according to Mr. Potter, and at the same time restrictions placed upon their use which have eliminated forage losses. Water has been developed on hundreds of ranges, and in two states alone—Arizona and New Mexico—nearly half a million acres have been made available for grazing. Over 500 experiments have been conducted in the reseeding of ranges and the forage crop increased from 100 to 400 per cent.

The forest service has also assumed the role of a school master in teaching the "bedding out system" for handling sheep, which is simply open, quiet herding during the day and bedding the sheep where night overtakes them instead of driving them back for shelter. A vigorous campaign for the adoption of this method was started in 1909, and at the present time there are a number of forests where it has been adopted.

Increase in Weight.

"The result," said Mr. Potter, "invariably is an average increase of about five pounds in the weight of the lambs, and of about 10 to 25 per cent in the carrying capacity of the ranges. An increase of 5 pounds per lamb for 5,000,000 lambs would mean 25,000,000 pounds added to the sheepmen's salable product and the country's meat supply.

"There has been some difficulty in getting the herders to adopt this new system for the reason that it means harder work, but experience has shown that after the sheep get used to the open system of herding they are no harder to handle than under the close herding system."

The Forest Service is carrying on many other studies and experiments with a view to helping the stockmen secure a better utilization of the forage resources of the National Forests and to raise more and better stock. In 1911 a systematic range reconnaissance was begun and over 5,000,000 acres have already been covered by this survey.

COAL FAMINE IN MEXICO

New York, Jan. 19.—Mexico faces a coal famine as a result of her internal struggle, according to the Coal Age, unless the supply from other countries equals the large demand. The year 1913 brought either total destruction or great damage to practically all of the coal mines in the southern republic and the paper states there seems no reasonable prospect of repairing the situation within several years.

The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

was alone a great deal with the baby. At these times, when the door was safely barred against the outside world, it was a different Jan Thoreau who crouched upon his knees beside the cot. His face was aflame with a great, absorbing passion which at other times he concealed. His beautiful eyes glowed with hidden fires, and he whispered soothing, singsong things to the child, and played softly up his violin, leaning his black head far down so that the baby Melisse could clutch her appreciative fingers in his hair.

"Ah, ze sweet leetle white angel!" he would cry, as she tugged and kicked.. "I luf you so—I luf you, an' will stay always, an' play ze violon! Ah, mon Dieu, you will be ze gr-r-r-eat bea-utiful white angel lak—her!"

He would laugh and coo like a mother, and talk, for at these times Jan Thoreau's tongue was as voluble as his violin.

Sometimes Melisse listened as if she understood the wonderful things he was telling her. She would lie upon her back with her eyes fixed upon him, her little red fists doubled over his bow, or a thumb thrust into her mouth. And the longer she lay like this, gazing at him blankly, the more convinced Jan became that she was understanding him; and his voice grew soft and low, and his eyes shown with a soft mist as he told her those things which John Cummins would have given much to know.

"Some day you shall understand why it happened, sweet Melisse," he whispered, bringing his eyes so near that she reached up an inquiring finger to them. "Then you will luf Jan Thoreau!"

There were other times when Jan did not talk, but when the baby Melisse talked to him; and these were moments of even greater joy. With the baby wriggling and kicking, and making queer noises in her tiny cot, he would sit silently upon his heels, watching her with the pride and happiness of a mother lynx in the first tumbling frolics of her kittens.

Once, when Melisse straightened herself for an instant, and half reached up her tiny arms to him, laughing and cooing into his face, he gave a glad cry, crushed his face down to hers, and did what he had not dared to do before—kissed her. There was something about it that frightened the little Melisse, and she set up a wailing that sent Jan, in a panic of dismay, for Maballa. It was a long time before he ventured to kiss her again.

It was during this fortnight of desolation at the post that Jan discovered the big problem for himself and John Cummins. In the last days of the second week, he spent much of his time skirting the edge of the barrens in search of caribou, that there might be meat in plenty when the dogs and men returned a little later. One afternoon, he returned early, while the pale sun was still in the sky, laden with the meat of a muskox. As he came from the edge of the forest, his slender body doubled over under the weight of his pack, a terrifying sight greeted him in the little clearing at the post.

Upon her knees in front of their cabin was Maballa, industriously rolling the half naked little Melisse about in a soft pile of snow, and doing her work, as she firmly believed, in a most faithful and thorough manner. With a shriek, Jan threw off his pack and darted toward her like a wild thing.

"Sacre bleu—you keel—keel ze leetle Melisse!" he cried shrilly, snatching up the half frozen child. "Mon Dieu, she ees not papoose! Shee ees ceevilize—ceevilize!" and he ran swiftly with her into the cabin, flinging back a torrent of Cree anathema at the dumbly bewildered Maballa.

Jan left the rest of his musk-ox to the wolves and foxes. He went out into the snow, and found half a dozen other snow-wallows in which the helpless Melisse had taken her chilling baths. He watched Maballa with a new growing terror, and 50 times a day he said to her:

"Melisse ees not papoose! She ees ceevilize—lak her!" And he would point to the lonely grave under the guardian spruce.

At last Maballa went into an ecstasy of understanding. Melisse was not to be taken out and rolled in the snow; so she brought in the snow and rolled it over Melisse!

When Jan discovered this, his tongue twisted itself into sounds so terrbile, and his face writhed so fiercely, that Maballa began to comprehend that thereafter no snow at all, either out doors or in, was to be used in the physical development of the little Melisse.

This was the beginning of the problem, and it grew and burst forth in all its significance on the day before Cummins came in from the wilderness.

For a week Maballa had been dropping sly hints of a wonderful thing which she and the factor's half-breed wife were making for the baby. Jan had visions of a gorgeous garment covered with beads and gaudy braid, which would give the little Melisse unending delight. On the day before Cummins' arrival, Jan came in from chopping wood, and went to the cot. It was empty. Maballa was gone. A sudden fear thrilled him to the marrow, and he sprang back to the cabin door ready to shriek out the Indian woman's name.

A sound stopped him—the softest, sweetest sound in all the world to Jan Thoreau—and he whirled around like a cat. Melisse was smiling and making queer, friendly little signals to him from the table. She was standing upright, wedged in a coffin-shaped thing from which only her tiny white face peered out at him; and Jan knew that this was Maballa's surprise. Melisse was in a papoose-sling!

"Melisse, I say you shall be no papoose!" he cired, running to the table. "You ees ceevilize! You shall be no papoose—not if twen' t'ous'nd devil come tak Jan Thoreau!"

And he snatched her from her prison, flung Maballa's handiwork out into the snow, and waited impatiently for the return of John Cummins.

To Be Continued.

IN GIRLHOOD WOMANHOOD OR MOTHERHOOD

The women who have used *Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription* will tell you that it freed them from pain—helped them over painful periods in their life—and saved them many a day of anguish and misery. This tonic, in liquid form, was devised over 40 years ago for the womanly system, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., and has been sold ever since by dealers in medicine to the benefit of many thousand women.

Assist Nature now and then, with a gentle cathartic Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets tone up and invigorate liver and bowels. Be sure you get what you ask for.

Now—if you prefer—you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription tablets at your druggist at $1 per box, also in 50c size or send 50 one cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. for trial box.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Give a good talker a plausible theory and he cares nothing about facts.

A bull broke into a London china shop. The only thing it smashed was tradition.

Nothing seems easier than for an actress to fall into the habit of getting married.

There is a lot of goodness in the world that ought to be printed in black-faced type.

Dr. Mary Walker doubtless has her own personal opinion of skin-tight trousers for men.

We are glad the dandelions have gone to sleep. They will get up next spring feeling good.

Lincoln Beachey has been flying upside down. Let not the stork get foolish enough to try to imitate him.

He who maintains his mental equilibrium today will be in good condition to meet tomorrow's emergencies.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to pray for sustaining grace and then go out and beat his brother in a horse trade?

By the way, there is one thing more; where do the eugenics stand with reference to widows and widowers?

Professor William H. Taft is becoming more and more conservative. He is having his thirty-five pairs of trousers made smaller.

When the Panama canal is completed there will be no further use for Cape Horn. It may as well be sold to a second-hand man.

Some people are philosophical and take the weather as it comes, with a smile on their lips; others accept it with ridges in their brow.

Dr. Dwight N. Hillis says that four hundred years hence the American people will all be crazy. Good; that will include the alienists.

Later reports say the doctor ordered Kaiser Wilhelm to chop wood for his health. Right there many a man would have changed doctors.

"Every successful man bears the mark of a woman's hand," says Commissioner Newman. And yet some people don't believe in spankin'.

"What shall we eat in 50 years?" asks the president of the Soil Fertility League. Let's not worry; 50 years from now the hens may be laying.

Dr. Wiley is quoted as saying that "American women are the worst cooks in the world." Doc is wrong; cannibals are the worst cooks in the world.

One way to increase the batting average of the joy of living would be for everybody to keep a daily memorandum of the little things he ought to be thankful for.

We feel confident that a man will have no more trouble pulling on a pair of skin-tight trousers than a woman will have when she tries to get into a corkscrew dress.

President Wilson's voice has been canned for permanent keeping. Photography has done the same thing for his smile. It is no longer possible for a big man to escape.

A Winsted man bought a cow from a widow and the animal would not let him milk her until he had clothed himself in a skirt. Looks like another gain for the feminist movement.

To a station crowd he passed while on his way North President Wilson said: "I am not in the habit of talking when I haven't anything to say." Sounds like a rebuke to Vice President Marshall.

One never hears a man in an argument say, "I'll bet you nine dollars," or, "I'll bet you eleven dollars." He always wants to bet ten dollars, just as if that were the only wager that could settle an argument.

A Missouri man is advertising for a wife who weighs 300 pounds and is six feet tall. Nearly every day somebody, either by action or words, repudiates the poet who said that man wants but little here below.

One woman has been trying to sell her husband for $1,000 and another is suing a railroad company for $250,000 damages for the loss of hers. The price of everything seems to be regulated by supply and demand.

At the present rate of increase, Dr. J. M. Cattrell says there will be no babies after 1925. Can you imagine a world without babies? Why, all the manufacturers of toys and baby things would have to go out of business or equip their plants for the manufature of dog collars.

HOW A FARMERS' INSTITUTE GREW.

Alice Ewalda Brown, writing to the "Ohio Farmer," tells of the formation and growth of a farmers' institute in a southern Ohio cummunity. Its first meetings, she says, were in a small and poorly ventilated hall, and "even the farmers felt they might be criticized for spending time listening to men whom they more than suspected were 'book farmers' and nothing more."

But the institute held together. It developed and gained strength and popularity until now its meetings are held in a high school auditorium, the school treating the institute as "an honored guest."

"The glee club has sung its bright songs, the domestic science department has invited the institute to visit its department and, at the noon recess each day, has offered its facilities and tables to those who might bring their lunch basket. The young ladies' college in this town, not to be outdone by the high school, has sent its best singers. * * * The university in the town has heartily co-operated, offering its best informed speakers on farm topics."

It took a good deal of steadfastness to keep interested in the farmers' institutes as the program of their early meetings was carried out. Held in a dreary part of the year, something of that dreariness crept into the hall. Men unfamiliar with speaking, got into the meetings and sometimes made them appear more political in tone than agricultural. One came away from such gatherings with a feeling of relief. That the farmers' institutes have lived through these unpleasant beginnings, developed confidence in their mission, shaken off the fear that they might merely be time-killers and become the "honored guests" of the towns in which they are held, all this speaks for the high and intrinsic value of the institutes.

GOVERNMENT CREATED MONOPOLY.

According to Representative Rainey, of Illinois, the damming of the Mississippi at Keokuk, Iowa,—a work that stands as a monument to engineering skill—has furnished the company that built it with the means by which it is founding a tremendous monopoly. He declares:

"The purpose of the franchise given this company was to assist navigation in the river and to give consumers of electricity cheaper rates. In both respects the company has failed. The sole result of this dam seems to be to improve navigation about 40 miles above the dam. But as the result of the war department's permission to impound water above the dam, navigation below has suffered. The company is engaged in buying up municipal power plants throughout the district, and in not a single instance have rates for electricity been lowered."

If these things are true, the fault lies with congress and the administrative officers who granted the franchise. The corporation was bound by the nature of its enterprise to take everything it could. It was inevitable that, given power, it would use it selfishly, for the corporation is first of all things a money-making institution. Under pressure, the Keokuk company can be made to do the right thing. But it should be the duty of the government in all grants of the sort to see to it that they are not molded into weapons for the purpose of oppression.

WHO'S TO BE RULED OUT?

This eugenics, race betterment and superman-breeding talk, besides being more interesting, would be more clearly understood if one could learn just what constitutes the defectives mentioned so often in the literature and speeches of the movement.

Are tramps defectives? The men now leading blameless lives who have played a little at tramping in their youths might object. The railroad officers who have pronounced the American hobo the most intelligent railroad laborer in the world might make uncomplimentary comparisons between tramps and those who would volunteer to pass upon the defectiveness of these wanderers—uncomplimentary to the volunteers. Is the roysterer in the street on Saturday night a defective and the roysterer on New Year's eve not one? The copper magnates would doubtless be ready to subscribe to the opinion that the officers of the metal miners' union come under the meaning of the word and the officers of the metal miners' union would say as much for the copper magnates, and with just as much emphasis. But would either be right? A definition that involves your neighbor's family, but not your own, is bound to be confusing.

In the battle royal every fellow is for himself only and against every one else, the fellow who is most enduring or luckiest coming out winner. There is more than a faint suggestion of the battle royal in this race betterment movement, at least as its louder advocates talk it.

CLEANER GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

When the currency bill was under discussion in the senate, a member of that body objected to its consideration upon the ground that it had been reported from the committee, to which he belonged, without his knowledge that this was to be done, that he was never informed as to when meetings of the committee were to be held and that no chance was given him to bring in a minority report upon the measure.

It happened that this senator was of another party than that which sponsored the currency bill. When his own party was in power it played the same kind of tricks. In power again, it would resume them. The protest, then, was just by way of blowing off indignation and had no effect on the senate.

However, there is a chance that these time-honored tricks of the trade of statesmanship may be done away with—not now, but some day. A bill proposed by the chairman of the lobby investigating committee calls for the issue of a bulletin which will advertise all committee meetings. The aim of the measure is to apprise the public as to the business of congress, but it would prove of value also in keeping members of congress apprised as to the business carried on by their colleagues. It would make it impossible for a committee to circumvent an antagonistic report prepared by one of its members. At the same time it would give no member a chance either to complain that he has been slighted or to excuse his own indolence with the charge that his fellow-members had slighted him.

The business of government has undergone several cleansings in recent months. From all accounts there are several more things to be done in this line. That they will be done is certain. The patience and indifference of the people toward their law-making bodies are passing away and in the new order law-making will be performed with fairness as it is assumed it is performed with honesty.

THE NEWEST BUNKOING.

The charlatans have attempted to make capital of the public interest in the experiments with radium as a cure for disease. The worst of these fakers are those who advertise the possession of this rare and highly costly element and promise cures for all the ills to which flesh is heir. Others have marketed mineral waters for which the claim is made that they contain radio-active salts of value in the treatment of disease.

Of the first, it may be said that if they have any radium at all it is in such minute quantities as to be absolutely worthless for the purpose claimed, even if there were any certainty that radium has curative effect—and there is no such certainty. Regarding the second type of charlatan, the government has issued a report which declares that whatever radio-activity certain mineral springs possess "is due almost entirely to radium emanation rather than to the presence in the water of any substance possessing radio-activity." Such property is lost soon after the water is bottled. "If the radio-activity of a water in a spring is 100, four days after bottling it will be only 50 and twelve days after bottling, 10. In a month it will be practically nothing."

The public should be warned against taking any of these advertised radium remedies seriously, doubly warned against spending money on them.

PAYMENT OF OPPRESSION.

Under the provision of the land reform bill which the party in power is trying to put through the British parliament:

A tenant farmer may appeal to an impartial commission if the landlord raises the rent.

First rewards for the increase of the soil must go to the farm laborer, meaning that wages on the farm must be higher than they are now in order to satisfy the government.

No landlord will be allowed to raise rent because of improvements made by a tenant farmer.

No tenant may be turned off of the farm he rents so long as he proves a good farmer and law-abiding.

Because of abuses of their advantages as land owners, the landlords of England must undergo treatment that, but a little while ago, the most bitter enemy of landlordism would not have demanded. It is such payment as oppression must always make at some time, being marked by severity and the frank appearance of coercion and punishment.

VOLCANIC JAPAN

The records of the Tokyo Seismological Observatory show the existence of 165 volcanoes all within the islands which make up the Japanese empire. Of these, forty or fifty are still active at their summit, or principal crater. The Observatory says "forty or fifty" because craters long sleeping, covered with plant growth and having, perhaps, a village or two upon their sides, have a bad habit of reawakening and without formal notice. In addition to the 165 volcanoes there are hundreds of "parasitic" craters—grouped about the master craters — which are wreathed in steam, spout mud and lava occasionally and bring about earthquakes more or less destructive.

The uncertain nature of volcanoes is illustrated by the fact that no particular fears have been felt because of Sakura-Jima which in one day has come near to wiping out the entire population of a district. On the other hand, the inhabitants in the vicinity of the volcano Asama have been officially warned for several months that an eruption was to be expected. This Asama is always in bad temper, discharging great puffs of smoke and ash almost daily and sometimes "letting loose" with a detonation that sends the people of Tokyo, ninety miles away, flying into the streets. In its record eruption, Asama burned up miles of forest, dammed several streams, wiped out villages and sent a river of lava flowing into valleys and sea.

The Japanese over large sections of the empire dwell under the shadow of sudden death. Other parts must expect the experience of earthquakes, landslides, shoaling of deep harbors, a hundred dreadful things which may proceed from that long line of volcanoes constituting the rocky backbone of Japan.

Mother always has something to worry about. After all the children have had the measles, mumps and whooping cough she is in constant fear they will spill cranberry sauce on the tablecloth.

Maybe Admiral Dewey is of the opinion that the way to get two new dreadnaughts is to recommend four.

50,000,000 TONS OF ORE.

Those singular persons who have the ability to translate figures into mental pictures of heights, masses and freight trains with entire continents and oceans between locomotive and caboose may be able to grasp the government statistics on the iron ore production at the head of the lakes last year.

The rest of us cannot, unfortunately, and so the report that 50,000,000 tons of ore were dug out of the ground and transported in 1912 means nothing particularly. It does not supply us, as it would the others, with the picture of hundreds and thousands of men working like ants in great pits, of steam shovels biting away at the earth with insatiable hunger, of trains of cars hurrying down to the docks and hurrying back for more ore, of freighters jealously maneuvering for place in the locks and furnaces lighting the clouds at night with the glare of their furious fires.

But there is this to help the unimaginative. The production in the Lake Superior region was 85 per cent of all the iron ore mined in the United States last year. All except 800,000 tons of it was brought down by steamer, the small fraction that did not, representing all-rail shipments. The increase in output at the mines averaged 8 per cent throughout the region, comparing with a 10 per cent increase in the mines of Tennessee, North Carolina, New Jersey and New York and slight decreases in Pennsylvania and the Rocky Mountain iron ore areas.

Five or six years ago, the shipping people were fixing a definite period when the ore beds of the north would be exhausted and the freighters would have to look to other sources of trade. But since then new ore deposits have been discovered, new reserves marked out. Instead of 30 years more of life the business of ore transportation may look forward to probably twice that long a period of activity and profit.

SLANDER TO AID DISARMAMENT.

The Boston Transcript hotly refutes the statement of a contemporary that there have been wholesale desertions from the army since the first talk of possible war with Mexico started. In answer to the assertion that the detectives of Boston are busily engaged in a search for deserters, "lured by the standing reward of $50," the Transcript says that enlistments in the army have largely increased within the last few months, "due, it is supposed, to the fact that men have been attracted to the service by the prospect of war."

Answering the self-styled anti-militarists who try to make their point by charging Americans with cowardice is not unlike attempting to spear a shadow. But calling attention to the prevalence of this sort of slander may be worth while. There is a good deal of it, more than most of us suspect. Few newspapers print it, but in the form of pamphlets it comes into every newspaper office, into public libraries and the reading rooms of civic associations, by the running foot. It bears the signatures of people who by their titles seem to be well up in the world. A formidable list of sponsors sometimes appears on the covers. To bring about the disbanding of the army and the scrapping of the battleships, their one passion in life, it is to be gathered, there is little weighing of scruples as to the means employed.

There is, however, a pleasant side to this most miserable form of unpatriotism—and that is the showing made of the tolerance of the American people. Though they are slandered, mocked, made out a lot of sneaks and milksops, they still go on their way smiling.

SUSTAINED CAUTION.

For consistent good sense, there are few who can equal the masculine sympathizers of the English equal suffrage militants. One might have thought that, carried away with enthusiasm, caught in the excitement of the movement, a few of them might have attempted some spectacular feat approximating the feats of the militants themselves. There might have been a piece of arson carried out by men, the kicking, say, of the prime minister and then a hunger strike.

But all these daring and dramatic strategems have been left entirely to the women. So far as is known it has been only the women who have blown up pavilions, poured acid into post-boxes and attempted to hatchet prominent politicians. It is plain to see why—a man, caught in this mischief, would have been punished with a severity beyond anything in the modern treatment of crime. And had he gone on a hunger strike, his fate would have been starvation.

You may think the militants crazy or hysterical or foolish. But you can't think that of their masculine sympathizers.

Probably there is nothing in the rumor that Secretary Bryan would resign in the event of war. When the United States was at war with Spain Mr. Bryan was among those who moved ponderously toward the front and obtained a military title.

"Sleep is an illusion," says Gabriele d' Annunzio, whoever he is. And maybe it is; but getting up in the morning is one of the stearnest bits of realism that is encountered during a whole day.

The story is told of a young man who squeezed his mother so hard that he broke one of her ribs. What the mother said is not recorded, but doubtless it was something to the effect that there are few girls good enough for her boy.

Sunday School

WOMAN AND RELIGION

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 25 Is "Serving Jesus."—Luke 8:1-3; 9.57:62; 10:38-42.

By William T. Ellis.

"The woman question" inescapably is one of today's living issues. Every thoughtful person is bound to face it squarely, and to look into it deeply. Whatever is merely superficial or incidental should be eliminated. Thus the suffrage issue is not "the woman question." Even the so-called "feminist movement," which shatters the old conventions and finds other sphere for woman than that of wife, mother and home-maker, is not sufficiently inclusive. Considered dispassionately, the distinctive place, the distinctive abilities, and distinctive mission of women must enter into any study of "the woman question." This may appropriately be done in connection with the present Sunday school lesson. For here we find the attention of millions of persons the world around simultaneously concentrated upon the New Testament stories that are sufficiently general to open up the whole "woman question." As we walk with Mary of Magdala, and Joanna, and Susanna, who followed Jesus and ministered to him of their substance; and as we sit in the shadow of the hospitable Bethlehem home, where the tired Teacher so loved to resort, we may consider what light the Bible sheds upon this modern perplexity.

A Frank Word About Women.

Whatever the future may hold, whether woman is to rule by ballot or by battle axe, or by ministry and inspiration, there are certain truths which may frankly be stated about woman's place in the past.

Always her first field has been the home and the children. She has been potent in affecting the most intimate and basic human conceptions. Hers has been the shaping influence upon life at its springs. She has made "home" a sweet word. The picture of the Bethany home where Jesus delighted to visit is illuminative.

Always women have been more religious than men. At all times and under all creeds they have been the defenders of the faith and the attendants of the altar fires of spirituality. This continues during today both in the Christian Church and in pagan lands. "If man is an incurable religious animal" then the female of the species is more religious than the male. No symptom on the day's horizon is more alarming than the modern increase in the number of women who give religion no place in their scheme of things, and who undertake to get along without its restraints and its consolations.

Always woman has been an idealist. That the claims of Jesus should be so swiftly and deeply understood by women is significant. It is a rare church indeed that is not attended by more women than men. This also is true of concerts, lectures, art exhibitions, and the higher classes of drama, and all literary and ethical occasions. The idealism of woman is apparent on every hand.

Always woman has been the heartener of men. Kipling makes one of his characters say "There are just two kinds of women in the world: those who put strength into men and those who take it out of them." The friendship of Martha and Mary evidently meant much to Jesus. This apparently indirect exercise of woman's power may not satisfy some persons; but the armorer's part in the battle is as real as that of the warrior. Barrie's exquisite sketch of "Margaret Ogilvie" recites how his mother declared that she would be proud to be the mother of Robert Louis Stevenson, as for himself, Barrie vows that all he is or has done he owes to his mother. The world can ill afford to lose that kind of woman.

The Real Emancipation.

Here we come to a profound historical fact. Jesus Christ has been the real emancipator of womanhood. In his discipleship she has gone to newness of honor, to newness of service, and newness of character. Through all the centuries, since one little group of women were "last at the cross and first at the grave," women have been the best friends of Jesus, even as he has been the best friend of womanhood.

A new sense of sisterly solidarity has developed in Christianity. We might call this a noble sex consciousness. The passion of Christian woman for the welfare of the women of the world is not often discussed in the newspapers, but it is the broadest and most beautiful phase of the whole "woman question."

Woman's Ideal Man.

In return for what He has done for her, woman has lavished upon Christ the intensity and fullness of an unmeasured devotion. He has filled her vision of an ideal man. His strength and tenderness, His mastery and His ministry, have satisfied woman's loftiest aspirations. The mothers who have raised their sons by the Christ-standard, and have fired the hearts of those sons with the Christ-passion, have been the greatest servants of the race. Is there anything that would better serve these new times than more of this spirit in the day's womanhood?

The company of women who followed Jesus, as we are told in this lesson, were the forerunners of an innumerable host. It would exalt the thinking, the living, or the characters of a multitude of us who are talking loosely about "the woman question" if we were to get a clear vision of the type of womanhood who in home and church and Christian women's organizations are modestly seeking to help the world in the name of the Lord Jesus.

Homelessness of the Leader.

Interjected into this lesson story, as if to accentuate the human needs of Jesus on the comfort that was brought him by the sympathetic women, are the three instances of the men who wanted to follow Him. To the first the Master replied: "The foxes have holes, the birds of the heavens have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." The second wanted first to bury his father, and the third to bid farewell to his family; but Jesus pointed out that all else must wait when the kingdom business is concerned. The urgency of the kingdom call sounds through these incidents. Ease at home, social conventions, and the comforts of life are not for the one who gives himself to the mission of the kingdom.

A homeless, weary wanderer was Jesus and the hospitality in Bethany was the more precious because of this.

The House of Hospitality.

The best traditions of Oriental hospitality were fulfilled in that Bethany home. A guest was not an occasional event, upsetting the household routine and creating an abnormal life. These two gracious women ministered constantly, by means of their home, a form of Christian service which will come again to its own one of these days. A woman can do more for the world and for religion by the right use of her home than by making speeches or writing articles or serving on committees.

Two types of women were hostesses in the Bethany home. Both were beloved friends of Jesus and honored by him. Martha was the "practical" woman, of the housekeeper type, with a deep sense of the importance of dinners; her husband would have heard from her had he been late to meals. She was somewhat under the tyranny of pots and pans. Means of hospitality had imperceptibly taken the place of the object of hospitality. We may make all excuse for Martha when we consider the crowd of men—Jesus and the Twelve, not to mention others—who were to be fed that day. But she had allowed herself to be distracted by her task. She was "rattled," as an expressive colloquialism has it.

A Wise Woman's Way.

Now hospitality is more than the giving of dinners; it is a sharing of self. Everybody knows the type of hostess who is too flustered to enjoy her guest or to let her guest enjoy her. The criticism that may fairly be made of Martha is that she had forgotten the old word of Ecclesiastics. "There is a time for all things," Mary, with keener spiritual intuition, saw that a great hour had come. This was no time to potter about the kitchen when a great Teacher awaited companionship in the guest room. Mary was the sort of woman who perceives the loneliness of the life of the publicist and the crowd is no balm for the weariness and loneliness of the sprit seeking sympathetic fellowship.

A bit petulant, Martha spoke irritably to her sister and her guest; thus it usually comes about when we let mere things master us. Tenderly, and with the freedom of a privileged friend, Jesus himself made answer in Mary's behalf "Martha, Martha, thou art anxious and troubled about many things, but one thing is needful; and Mary hath chosen the good part, which shall not be taken away."

That was as if he had said, "You have let yourself come under the yoke of mere transitory things. Mary has put the first things first, and has chosen the permanent values. Dinners are daily affairs; when a great spiritual opportunity comes, it is unique and all else must stand aside for it."

After all has been said, would it not help more than anything else toward the solution of "the woman question," and a hundred other questions that trouble our times, if more of us were to learn the art of quiet contemplation in the company of Jesus, viewing life's values as nearly as possible from his standpoint?

Cut Out the Rum or Become a Bum

By Jack Warwick.

Dr. Evans, who conducts a column in the Chicago Tribune, through which he answers questions on health topics, received this request recently: "Please give me a prescription to use after a hard night's drunk, or even after several days' spreeing." The doctor's "first aid to the injured" does not concern us; it applies to the case in hand, but he delivers a short-arm jab to the drink habit that should concern everybody. It deserves the prominence of black type. This is it:

"Quit drinking. Men of good judgment have stopped that some time ago."

Of the countless thousands of temperance sermons that have been preached from time to time perhaps the doctor's is the shortest. "Quit drinking.' Just a simple, unimpassioned appeal to common sense. Temperance preachments are what newspaper men would classify as old stuff. And yet nobody should object to being told, again and again, that it is unhealthful to butt one's head against a stone wall.

It is a matter of record that John Barleycorn has never been whipped, notwithstanding some mighty good men have tackled the job. Mitchell, Kilrain, Sullivan, Corbett, Fitzsimmons and Jeffries — all of them have been knocked out in their time. Each found his master. John Barleycorn has never found his. Nobody has as yet handed him that "sleep dope." The fate of the young man who starts out to whip the old fellow is inevitable. The harder he fights the sooner will he be laid to rest on the hillside, where other victims of the knock-out punch are sleeping. Line up ten intelligent men in a barroom and ask them if they think it is possible to whip Old John Barleycorn. The answer will be a unanimous negative. And the fellow in the white apron, the one who has been designated by O. Henry as "the man on the sober side of the bar,' will agree with his ten customers.

Doc Evans will tell you that the habitual use of alcohol will have deleterious effects upon nearly all the organs and tissues of the body. I know one man who expresses it inelegantly but in comprehensive phraseology. He says: "Booze will bust up your insides." You may call it John Barleycorn, Old Booze, King Alcohol, Poison or Dynamite—it is drink; and drink never made a successful farmer, lawyer, doctor, school teacher, railroader, bricklayer, carpenter, plasterer, teamster or grave digger. It never builds up; it always pulls down. It destroys self-respect, magnifies grievances and converts hope into apprehension.

To better understand what alcohol will do to the tissues of the body watch the career of an athlete who tampers with the stuff. The other week there died an old baseball player, an Indian, who was the sensation of the baseball world not many years ago. His first appearance on a New York diamond set the fans crazy. His own people were there to give the tribal yell. Those most spectacular things in baseball, home runs and long drives in the pinches, were his specialty. But with his first payday this great star began to grow dim. "Fire water" was his undoing. Efforts were made to guard him against temptation, but the precautions of others could not save him, and he wouldn't help himself. Sockalexis is but a memory now.

John L. Sullivan, the man with the powerful right, is now a temperance advocate. He is one of those men of good judgment mentioned by Doc Evans. He quit drinking some time ago. It would be a waste of words to try to tell him that Booze can be whipped. Successful drinkers are myths. There have been what Billy Baxter once called "sincere drinkers," but they were not successful. There never was a successful drinker and never will be one. Even Alexander the Great was a failure at the drink game. Dissipation made a fool of Nero. They say he fiddled while Rome burned. It is more than probable that he was too drunk to fiddle. Booze transformed him into a fiend. In these times they would call him, in the slang of the day, a "nut."

Many sympathetic persons argue that drunkenness is a disease. Perhaps it is, but the germ lies in the bottom of the glass or bottle, and to get the germ into your system you must drink the contents of the glass or bottle. Doc Evans suggests the right remedy—"Quit!" There is no argument in favor of drinking. All reasoning is against it. The penalties are innumerable—loss of self-respect, premature age, dissipated hope and ambition, apprehention and the ghosts of unnatural fear. An hour's exhilaration is not worth a week of despair. A nightcap at 11 p. m. calls for an eye-opener at 6 a. m. Drinking is a progressive game. The drinker goes from bad to worse. Doc Evans' advice is good.

Cut out the rum or become a bum!

THE KNIFE JUGGLER

From Register and Leader, Des Moines, Iowa.

VARIETIES

Labrador's population is 4,000.

Nigeria has a little more than 900 miles of railway.

Eighty aeroplanes were seen in flight at one time in Spain at a meet.

Egypt in 1912 exported onions to the value of $1,920,257.

In parts of Switzerland shepherd girls wear men's clothes.

Chile imports more than 100,000 cattle annually from Argentina.

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, has received a $50,000 cash gift for lecture work.

About 2,500 employes will be required on the Panama canal.

The Alaska commerce from Seattle alone amounts to near $15,000,000 a year.

An international competition of agricultural power machinery will be held in Tunis in April.

A Moorish woman regards it as a point of honor to be absolutely ignorant of her age.

There are 16 varieties of maple trees in the United States, most of them being eastern species.

Hong-Kong, China, is badly in need of a roofing that will stand the rigors of that climate.

Wood alcohol in face lotions is said to blind 1,000 persons in the United States each year.

Horses are scarce in Alaska, as it is too great an expense to provide food for them during the long winter.

Austria has 74,267 miles of highway. In 1910 the government expended $5,568,290 on roadway maintenance.

The nations of the world spent $89,000,000 for aeroplanes in 1912, and the amount spent is more than doubling each year.

The territory of Alaska has paid in revenue alone to the United States government more than double its purchase price.

A lens built in France for a new 900,000-candle power lighthouse in Hawaii is expected to project the light 40 miles.

Atlantic seaports of the United States are 400 miles nearer Australia through the opening of the Panama canal.

Minnesota has 1,500,000 acres of land open to homestead entry and the state owns and offers for sale 2,250,000 additional acres.

All field guns hereafter built for the United States army will be so mounted that they can be used against aeroplanes.

Under forest regulations in Colombia, rubber gatherers are required to give the trees a rest period in tapping them for gum.

The senna exported from Egypt is gathered from shrubs growing wild in the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan and the Red sea district of Arabia.

China has now 23 foreign advisers to the government, or whom Germany claims the largest number, having five representatives.

The cocoanut palm begins to bear at the age of seven to eight years, though in some cases it begins as early as the fifth or sixth year.

The enormous losses due to forest insects have led to the formation of a society for the advancement of forest entomology in America.

The microscope is in daily use in the examination of metals and alloys in more than two hundred laboratories in the United States.

The largest tillable farm in the United States is near Tarikio, Mo., and contains 23,000 acres. The land alone is estimated to be worth $3,000,000.

Switzerland is about to establish the largest national park in Europe. It is in the canton of Grisons, and has an area of nearly eighty square miles.

The erection of an extensive aerial station midway between Berlin and Vienna is expected to lead to regular aeroplane service between the two cities.

The towers of the Panama cathedral are roofed with pearl shells, which reflect the sunlight so that they can be seen far out at sea.

The boys in the schools of Walpole, N. H., destroyed last year 9,000 brown-tail moth nests, for which they were paid at the rate of $2.50 a hundred.

Copenhagen is the most lawabiding city in the world, according to statistics concerning homicide. In the year 1910, among its population of 554,400, there was only one murder.

There was a dry spot in Europe after all last summer. In Greece almost no rain fell between May and September. In consequence the olive crop suffered, and there will be no oil for exportation.

The steamship Imperator has transported 53,656 persons across the Atlantic in seven trips to America and return, thereby establishing a world's record.

There were fourteen fewer medical schools in the United States in 1913 than in 1912, about one thousand two hundred fewer students and about five hundred fewer graduates.

It has been demonstrated that overgrazed stock ranges on the national forests can be brought back to use under a system of regulated grazing faster than if they are left unused.

The government of Brazil has begun work on extensive systems of reservoirs to enable the residents of its northeastern states to get water in long dry seasons, which frequently occur.

Coir fiber, from which are manufactured coir yarn, bristles, cloth, etc., is obtained from the husks of the cocoanut, by native hand processes or by machinery.

The state of Colorado has just receive an inheritance tax amounting to $140,498.40 from a man who, 51 years ago, came to the state in an ox cart, with a load of groceries, on the sale of which started his rise to wealth.

Near the summit of Mt. Shatterack, in the village of Russell, Mass., is a granite balance rock which probably weighs about 100 tons. It touches its rest for about 12 inches and balances on a very small point, but it has resisted several determined attempts to dislodge it with a jackscrew.

Chile has only 2,674,660 head of cattle in its total area of 292,580 square miles, or nine cattle a square mile, while Ireland has 4,645,222 head of cattle in 32,605 square miles, or 142 to the square mile, and France has 14,520,832 head in 207,054 square miles, or about 70 to the square mile.

Elk have been found in the Uinta national forest, Utah, for the first time in many years. Since they are not from shipments from the Jackson Hole country to neighboring forests, the state and federal officials are gratified at this apparent increase in big game as the result of protection.

ADVANTAGES OF DUST

Tit-Bits.

That there is much evil in dust almost every one knows. For a great many years now we have been warned against dust, and scientists and expert medical men have repeatedly proved why it is dangerous, says a writer in the Graaff-Reinet Advertiser. They have shown how deadly germs get into the dust from the sputum and from thousands of other things, till today almost every persons avoids dust as much as possible.

And while it is quite true that there is a great menace to health in dust, and true also that no doubt thousands of people have taken infectious diseases through breathing germ-laden particles of dust, it is also true that dust is quite necessary. In the first place to prove this let it be stated that authorities agree that dust is the only thing that will bear up the evaporated moisture in the form of clouds, and therefore, if it were not for dust there would be no rain.

Not a drop of all the water evaporated from the oceans could come to earth on anything but the bearer of its condensations, the dust. Were it not for the atmospheric dust there would be no clouds, no fog, no rain, no snow, no splendid sunsets, no azure skies.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

DUSTING THE BOOKS

Martha Holden.

When I was a young girl my part of the housecleaning was dusting the books. I was given plenty of time to do this, usually a day before the cleaning proper began. I was told each season exactly how to hold the book to dust it: "Pinch it tight and wipe the upper groove toward the outer edge, so that no dust will go in between the leaves." I knew how to wipe off empty shelves, and how to reset the freshened volumes in even rows and in numbered order.

This was the housekeeping part of it, and the dusting of anything except books seemed to me, in those reckless days, the most useless drudgery.

I loved to dust the books because I could read a little in each one as I took it down or replaced it. How well I remember those happy housecleaning days when, cap on head, dust cloth in hand, I sat among the contents of dismantled book shelves, culling a thought here, a verse there, all unmindful of the carpet beating, rug shaking, window washing confusion on every hand.

To browse among books is to derive from them the same happiness and nutritive peace that comes to the browsing creatures of the fields, those animals that are of use to man, the leisurely, ruminating kine.

The book browser has all the broad pastures of literature for his own; he may taste here or there, or eat his fill when he comes to a good sweet cropping place. Was it Oliver Wendell Holmes who said that he could like every child to tumble about in a library, gaining in babyhood familiarity with the touch of books, so that later the feeling of real companionship with them would be inevitable?

Don't you remember the first books you ever read? How they impressed you, and how you love to re-read bits of them even yet.

"I don't have time to read," says a busy man or woman. And the statement seems reasonable, when we remember their business or home duties. There is time for a little reading each day, if we but take it. I know a woman who has an "upstairs" book and a "downstairs" book always in process of reading. That is, when she has to wait for her husband to come to a meal, or wait for her bread to rise or her irons to heat, she has a book in the sitting room, kitchen or pantry, wherever she may be, and she reads during those precious waiting minutes.

Then, upstairs, if she have any waits between bed making or the dressing of children she reads a little. In this way she accomplishes an incredible amount of reading. Women are inclined to be tremendous time-wasters. I said women; I may add, men too. It's so easy to spend an hour with a neighbor speculating on the local interests common to both, growing old in the ever narrowing rut of personality, when half the time spent with the neighbor, unless he is spiritually or physically in need, would suffice. The hour gained spent with an uplifting book would help to a broader view of life, and to higher service for the neighbor in his need.

"Keep me from caring more for books than for folks," says Henry Van Dyke, in that beautiful "Winter's Request of his Master." It is well to keep the balance, and to show an intelligent care for folks by helping them to the enjoyment of books.

The love of books is surest when it is born in one, but it can be cultivated and I believe in browsing till you find the food which best nourishes. And then crop your fill.

Read every day a poem to your child; the same poem for many days if need be, until it is his. Tell him the stories of King Arthur and his knights until he wants to introduce those wonderful adventures into his play. Make Cinderella live for him, and Robinson Cruso, the "Little Women" and all the dear, wholesome people of fancy, and romance, who shall fire his imagination and give him a vision of valrous deeds, and the rewards of high thinking and right living.

Do you remember in Stevenson's Child's Garden of Verse the poem "The Child Alone?"

Here it is, and whether your child be one or many, or none, I know it will recall the childhood that was yours by right, whether you had it or not:

"At evening when the lamp is lit,
Around the fire my parents sit.
They sit at home, and talk and sing,
And do not play at anything.

"Now, with my little gun I crawl,
All in the dark along the wall,
And follow round the forest track
Away behind the sofa back.

"There, in the night, where none can spy,
All in my hunter's camp I lie
And play at books that I have read,
Till it is time to go to bed.

"These are the hills, these are the woods,
These are my sterry solitudes:
And there the river, by whose brink
The roaring lions come to drink.

"I see the others far away,
As if in firelit camp they lay.
And I like to be an Indian scout,
Around their party prowled about.

"So, when my nurse comes in for me,
Home I return, across the sea,
And go to bed with backward looks,
At my dear land of Story Books."

Our Correspondents

Please send a Moneyless Man and Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud? to F. L. Curtis, Glen Dean, Kentucky.

I have been a reader of The Blade more than 40 years and this is my first attempt to enter the Peace Page. I still remember the civil war. When I was nine years old my parents moved from New York state to Iowa, I have not seen a relative on my parents' side since. Wonder what they look like. I now live 2½ miles from the coast to coast auto road. December 22 I reached the age of three score years. Would like cards from one and all, old and young, I will answer.—Mrs. Ella Moore, Elm Creek, Buffalo county, Neb.

Mrs. Henry Hann, Brant, Mich., wishes How Christmas Came to the Poor House.

J. W. Hontz, Paponee, Neb., asks for a poem, "What Christmas Brought Little Jim." It was published in the Kings and Queens of the Range, a mission stock magazine.

Please send Nathan H. Gist, Clarion, Iowa, the poem, "The South Is Going Dry."

Miss Alma M. Sulphur, Paris Mich., asks for "Lady Yeardley's Guest" and "How Christmas Came to Rochit."

Hattie Holsapple, Organ Cave, W. Va., wishes "The Inventor's Wife" and "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight."

B. E. Ferris, Hector, Pa., asks for the poem, "Nancy at the Fair."

I am seeking an old poem with this stanza.

"In a large old house with two kind aunts,
The little Marian dwelt.
She was a happy child, I wean,
For so at times she felt."

A. B. Hollowell, Kokomo, Ind.

Kindly send "Alabama" and "General Scott and Corporal Johnson" to W. A. Lenman, Elsie, Mich.

Kindly send the song, "Jessie James," to Mrs. J. A. Snider, Rivesville, W. Va.

Miss Harriet Wood, Clare, Mich., asks for the song, "The Dying Cowboy."

The Blade does not furnish addresses of musical publishing houses in this column, but almost any reliable house will have the music asked for by Mrs. B. F. S., N. Y.

How I wish you could enjoy the beautiful weather we are having. We have had two rains already and the hills are getting very green. Monday, the 23rd, now is a legal holiday here, so appointed by Gov. Johnson in memory of the 200th birthday anniversary of Junipero Sera, the founder of the missions on this coast. A memorial monument will be set up near the cross on the hill where more than 2,000 people partook in the ceremonies of erecting the cross last Admission day, September 8.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. B., Ventura, California.

I live in the quiet little town of Bethards, O. Am between the ages of 20 and 25; would like to hear from others between the same. Does any one remember the "Spearmint Girl With the Wrigley Eyes?" I am the one who wrote to the Blade a few years back, signing by that name. What has become of J. L. S., Nokomis, Ill.?—M. M. J., Bethards, Ohio.

I see in the Blade that Mrs. J. M. F., of Washington, D. C., wants an old poem puzzle about Jonah and the Whale. Here is one that my mother used to tell me:

There was a man of Adam's race
Who had a certain dwelling place.
He had a house well covered o'er
Where Christian never was since nor before.
It was not in Heaven nor in Hell,
Nor yet on Earth where mortals dwell.
Now tell to me this man of fame,
Likewise his dwelling place and name.

I am 72 years of age and one of the boys in blue.—J. M. B., Olney, Ill.

Line a Day

I certainly love the dear old pages of the Blade, esperially the Peace Page. I think this page is doing a great and good work.—School Girl, W. Va.

Here is my motto: Be Cheerful. No matter what comes, cast it away and be cheerful. The face of cheerful man or woman is a human sun.—P. C., Ill.

I love the dear old Blade. Our family took it back in the early seventies. —D. M. McL., Minn.

I take seven papers and I like the Blade the best of all.—F. B., Maine.

I think the Peace Page splendid.—Mabel M., Ohio.

I like the Blade because it is clean.—Mrs. J. J., Neb.

We have been taking the Blade for several years and think it the best paper we ever took. I think the Peace Page has made thousands of friends.—J. M. H., W. Va.

POEMS WANTED

Nora O'Neal.
The Down Hill Road.
The Dying Alchemist.
Who's Afraid?
On New Hampshire's Snowy Hills.
Wedding Bells.
Is Your Mother in, Molly Malone?
The Bridal Wine Cup.
The Price He Paid.
Jimmy Valentine.
Dead and Never a Prayer.
A Bird in a Gilded Cage.
The Blacksmith's Song.
Grandmother's Love Letters.
When Sunset Turns the Ocean's Blue to Gold.
On Linden When the Sun Was Low.
Little Diamonds in the Rough.
On the Banks of Old Pedre.
Marching Through Cuba.
Texas Rangers.
Wedding Bells.
Arkansas Traveler.
Only a Pansy Blossom.
Auld Lang Syne.
College Oil Cans.
Will the Angels Let Me Play?
Just a Bar in the Key of "G."
A Laddie of Fortune.
When Ignorance Is Bliss.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Pete of New York.
Lonesome Mary.
M. A. M. S., Florida.
Soldier Boy of Ft. Bayard.
R. L. H., New Mexico.
A Book Lover.

Only Woman Ruler in All India

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

They respect women in India—principally as mothers. It is not usual for them to appear even as the background in the affairs of state, the moguls, rajahs, nizams, nawaubs, maharajahs and satraps of that country of many kingdoms considering that they provide all that is necessary and decorative in the way of government. But there is one woman ruler in India—the Begum of Bhopal. She is no mere constitutional monarch either, but one whose word is law and holds the power of life and death of many thousands of subjects. However, the lady begum is credited with providing a wise and beneficent rule, being beloved by her people and held very much in the light of a sacred being by the inhabitants of neighboring principalities whose lives are not so happy.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

FROM OREGON

I live in a beautiful little valley among the mountains. Our home is at the foot of a mountain named Bennett Butte. It is also between two creeks which come together just below the house. One is Catching and the other Koontz Creek. Most all of the farms are dairy ranches. Lots of men are engaged in making railroad ties. Our country is rather "behind the times" in a way but we will get there yet. Myrtle Point is a small town of about 1000 inhabitants. We have fine schools and churches. It is also a railroad station. It has a big cannery and apple dryer. Now most everybody tells their hobbies so I will tell mine. They are music and horse back riding. I also love to dance. A little country dance is no more harmful than a glass of lemonade. I think it is great fun to jump on a cayuse and take a gallop over the hills. Will C. B. of Delta Colo., please send me their full address. I received a card some time ago. I wish more of the cowboys would write. Now I will branch off on one more subject. It is capital punishment. My opinion can be summed up into three words. Cold Blooded Murder. The men that do the executing are just as much murderers as the men that do the crime. And the dresses the women are wearing now are simply scandalous. I am in favor of the narraw skirts. I mean just the ordinary narrow skirts.—Brownie from the Wild West, Oregon.

A HAWKEYE LETTER

I like to read The Blade letters, especially those from Tennessee, as that is my home state. We came to Iowa in 1908. I enjoyed the letter from R. L. H. of Missouri. I think we should strike both tobacco and liquor a hard blow. If the boys who learn to smoke and drink only knew the effects of it, I think they would not do it. I like to read good books and would read a great deal more than I do if I did not have so much to do in school. I am in the 12th grade and will graduate from the high school at Oxford, Iowa, in May, 1914. I was 20 years old December 29, 1913, and would like to get cards from any one whose birthday is the 29th of December..—U. M., Oxford, Iowa.

ON MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS

I do not see much from Maine. I live near the New Hampshire line, in sight of the White Mountains. I was up there this fall, in an auto, and found it a beautiful place to go for a ride. I ate my dinner near the Willey House, a spot where the slides came down and killed the Willey family. I have some blue bells that I picked while eating my dinner and a picture of the old house. After dinner we went on up north, through Bethel, Me., and there our auto broke and left us on a low meadow. It was a cold, frosty night. About 12 o'clock that night a good family took us in and we had every thing that was needed. We had to stay 24 hours for repairs and then started for home. Every thing was lovely. I have one Blade friend in Tennessee. I hope she may put something in the Blade again. Our first snow came the day before Christmas, big enough for sleighing.—F. B., Fryburg, Me.

STATE COLLEGE

I live at State College, Pa. I will be 15 years old on Jan. 19, 1914; am going to school and work in the Agricultural Experiment Station during vacation period. Penn State College is located in central Pennsylvania and is a large institution with a student body of 3,000, and has a student representation from all over the world and is a beautiful town of 5,000 population and is noted for its fine buildings, progressiveness and beautiful surrounding country.

My father has been taking the Blade for years and I always enjoy reading the "Peace Page' as I think it is elevating as well as educating to the young folks. I would be pleased to receive letters or post cards from some of the "Peace Page" correspondents. —Paul M. Ziegler, 128 N. Gill street, State College, Penn.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

ANOTHER ANGLE

I shall give another reason or two for the boys' migration. The past score of years have been years of great industrial expansion; cities have been booming and growing; factories have sprung up in countless numbers, some of them making things that were scarcely thought of twenty years ago; marvelous things have been invented. The city has become a huge curio shop for the boy. He reads of these and he says to himself: "That's great! I'd like to see some of these things—I jing! I will see some of 'em too, some day." From that on farm work becomes merely a means to an end—the end is to go to town. The boy loves to be where action is; where men are undertaking great things and putting them through. Just because a boy is born on a farm is not—in the light of history—a good reason why he should stay on the farm. Abraham Lincoln was born on a farm but who is fool enough to say he should have stayed there. James G. Blaine was born on a farm but who would have had him bury his wonderful gifts in the furrow. Some of the greatest Ministers of the Gospel were reared on farms. What if all of them had stayed there?

The question arises in my mind, "How serious is this question?" Is it as serious as we try to make it? If you take a trip through the country I believe you will find practically every farm occupied. This is true in the west, at least. Wherever there is a farm worth farming it is farmed. If this is not true why is there always such a rush of immigrants to a place where new land is to be thrown on the market? I am afraid if we don't watch out this question will settle itself before we get through wondering about it.—G. W. C., Calif.

A CHEERY LETTER

I am a little schoolma'm living in the southeastern part of Ohio. I am always so glad to see the letters and advice given from the school teachers. I suppose most of the teachers have had a vacation. How divine and how delightful it is to gather once more around the home circle at this event of the year! If there is an earthly institution of Divine origin, it is the home. Christ was, and is the great Home-Builder. A government resting upon Christian homes is safe from all attacks from whatever source. We as a nation, are beginning to realize this more and more; and we shall never reach the acme of our development until everyone owns a home of his own where he is able to realize his ideals of life. I think everyone in this world could do some good if he only thought so. We have been placed here for some good. The world and all things about us is one huge mirror from which our own image is being reflected back to us. Let us one and all, start as the New Year begins to just try and see how much good we can do. Are you doing your share?

"Don't waste your time in longing
For bright, impossible things;
Don't sit supinely yearning
For the swiftness of angel wings;
You may never be called to brihten
The darkened regions afar.
For till, for the day, your mission
By shining just where you are."
—An Optimistic Schoolma'am."

ARE YOU A WANDERER?

Another Christmas is past and many of us have had dear ones with us or been home to see the dear father and mother once more. But tonight I am thinking of the lonely parents who have been looking and longing for some word from an absent son or daughter that they have not heard from in months and some in years; they do not know whether they are dead or alive. If they only knew the terrible sorrow. The constant heartache their absence was causing, it seems as though they would at least write them a letter. Should such a one read these lines, will they please write father and mother before they sleep, or better still, drop everything and take the first train to the old home. Remember they are growing old and your absence has put many gray hairs on their heads that were not there when you went away. They hoped you might come home for Christmas and surprise them, but you did not. Do not wait for another Christmas, but go now, one or both of them may be gone by that time and then your heart will ache should you go too late to see them.

May this be the means of making at least one mother happy is the wish of one who always reads the Peace Page. —Mrs. R. C. D.

INDIAN RELICS

I have been a reader of the Blade for a long time and am a special admirer of the Peace Page.

I noticed the writers of two letters from New York were telling of their collection of Indian arrowheads and as I am always interested in such things I thought perhaps the others would like to hear of mine. I have over 600 arrowheads and pieces, ranging from small ones, less than one inch in length, to some nearly eight inches and of nearly every shape and color imaginable. They are found most everywhere, more or less, in Kentucky. The most and prettiest are found near rivers and close to water courses.

The ones I have were given me by my pupils from different districts during the school terms, by little friends from different places and by my sweetheart, whose former home was a river bottom, where hundreds of arrows and pieces were picked up each year, but are fast disappearing, so you can see at once that I value my collection not only for its intrinsic value, but for the pleasant memories connected with it.

I also have a tomahawk and a rock used by the Indians to remove pelt from the furs. All of which I value very much. Long live our new editor of the Peace Page, may the good the page is doing continue and increase.—Hyacinth of Kentucky.

Make This and Try It for Coughs

This Home-Made Remedy Has no Equal for Prompt Results.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

This simple remedy takes hold of a cough more quickly than anything else you ever used. Usually conquers an ordinary cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, spasmodic croup and bronchitis. It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

This makes more and better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50. It keeps perfectly and tastes pleasant.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and other natural pine elements which are so healing to the membranes. Other preparations will not work in this plan.

Making cough syrup with Pinex and sugar syrup (or strained honey) has proven so popular throughout the United States and Canada that it is often imitated. But the old, successful mixture has never been equaled.

A guaranty to absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

OUR COOK BOOK

Scalloped Lobster—Pick out all the flesh from a fresh hen lobster. Place the spawn in a mortar with two ounces of butter and pound till smooth, then pass through a fine sieve. Mince the flesh of the lobster and season with pepper, salt, a moderate quantity of spice and a little cayenne. Put the mince into a stewpan with one-half tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, the strained juice of a lemon, a small lump of butter, and two or three tablespoonfuls of thick cream. Stir the mixture with a wooedn spoon over the fire till very hot, then stir in the pounded spawn. Fill some scallop shells with the mixture, leveling it smoothly over the top, sprinkle over plenty of grated bread crumbs, and put a few small pieces of butter on each of them. Now place in the oven and bake till nicely browned. Serve on a folded napkin.

Oyster Pie.—Line a deep pie dish with puff paste and fill with slices of stale bread; butter the paste that covers the edge of the dish, lay a cover of puff paste over the top, press the edges very lightly together, trim them, and bake quickly in a hot oven. Meanwhile drain the liquor from one quart of oysters and chop them fine with a sharp, thin-bladed knife. Blend a teaspoonful of corn starch with a very little cold milk, pour over it one-half pint of boiling milk or cream, put it over the fire in a saucepan, stir it till it thickens, and then add one ounce of butter. When the butter has been well mixed, stir in the chopped oysters, which have been well seasoned with salt and pepper. Simmer for five minutes, stirring all the time, and take from the fire. When the pie crust is baked, take from the oven and while hot carefully take off the upper crust, emptying out the stale bread, and fill the crust with the oysters. Replace the top crust, put the pie into the oven again till it is thoroughly hot and serve.

Oyster Fricassee.—Put the required number of oysters in a stewpan with their own liquor, one ounce of butter, and the strained juice of half a lemon. Season them with a small quantity each of cayenne pepper and grated nutmeg, and let them simmer gently by the side of the fire for a few minutes. Do not cook them too much or they will shrivel up. Beat the yolks of three eggs, strain and pour in with the oysters. Toss the whole over the fire for a minute, turn onto a warmed dish and serve.

English Beefsteak Pudding.—English beefsteak pudding is a famous dish across the sea. To make it remove the membrane from half a pound of beef suet and put it through a chopper. Mix it with a pint of sifted flour, a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Add sufficient ice water to mix to a stiff dough and roll out three-quarters of an inch thick. Cut two pounds of round steak in inch pieces, season with salt and pepper and dredge lightly with flour, Thickly butter a two-quart bowl, lay the dough in it, press lightly so that it will fit well and trim it off, leaving an inch or more at the top. Fill with the meat and add a half cupful of cold, thin gravy, tomato sauce, stock or water. Roll out the trimmings to form a cover and lay over top, moistening and slightly pressing the edges to make them adhere. Wring a thick cloth out of cold water, dredge well with flour, lay over the top, gather it under the bottom of the bowl and tie firmly. Put a plate or rivet in the bottom of a kettle of boiling water, stand the pudding on it and boil hard and steadily for three hours. Instead of boiling, it may, if preferred, be steamed for two hours.—Herald and Presbyter.

Pound Cake.—Two cups of white sugar, two cups of butter, one quart of flour, 10 eggs, beaten separately, flavor to suit the taste, add one pinch of soda or one teaspoonful of baking powder. This is for a cake that requires much beating.—Mrs. A. J. Hess.

PERSPIRE? FREE TRIAL.

Excessive perspiration of the arm-pits is a humiliating disease and is responsible for the ruination of countless garments. **Tryis,** the new discovery, is relieving thousands of sufferers. Eliminating entirely the need of wearing dress shields. Enabling them to wear finest fabrics without becoming soiled with perspiration stains, because **Tryis** soothes th over-worked sweat glands, keeping them cool, dry and healthy, and is a perfect deodorizer.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Send no money, simply name and address. We will send you, parcel post, a regular sized bottle. Use it 30 days. If entirely satisfied and pleased with **Tryis,** send us $1.00. If not, simply write us so, and it costs you nothing. **We Take Your Word.** That's the kind of faith we have in **Tryis,** and we want you to have the benefit. One bottle will last a year. Easy as water to apply and needs application only about once a week. Send us a card today. Don't put it off.

TRYIS MFG. CO., YPSILANTI, MICH. 105 CONGRESS ST.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Asthma Remedy.

Take a quart can of pineapple, remove the sliced apple and put into brandy sufficient to cover completely, let stand until the apple is thoroughly soaked, then chew the apple, swallowing the liquor, but not the pulp as that is indigestible. I think anyone trying this will find immediate relief and a cure. I have and all who have tried it to my knowledge have been cured. I hope the person that called for a cure in Blade of recent date will try this and report so others may be helped.—L. L., Oregon.

Young Fishermen.

I am a boy 10 years old, and am in the fifth grade. My grandpa takes The Toledo Blade and I enjoy reading the Peace Page. My papa is superintendent of the Winder public schools. Last summer three boys and I went fishing. We went to a creek not far from our house. Soon as we got to the creek we went down it and found a deep hole. We spread our dinner out on the ground and there we spent the greater part of the day. We caught 29 fish. I would like to exchange post cards with some of the friends.—Frank Huffaker, Winder, Ga.

Appreciates Parents.

I am a girl of 19 years and live in a small village. I love to read the letters from the boys and girls of the Peace Page. I have no brothers or sisters, and sometimes I get very lonely. My hobby is reading and writing. Girls, let us all who have dear loving parents be good to them, for some day we will be left without them, and no one on earth can fill their place. I often think now, What would I do without mother? This is what I always try to remember: "Do unto others as you wish to be done by."—M. E. T., from W. Va.

A New Plan.

I saw my piece in the paper a few weeks ago and I thank you very much for publishing it. I received many postals from The Blade' boys and girls. I have a plan which I think will work very good, if you consent to it. This is the plan I was thinking to do: Do you think it would be nice to have a story corner in The Blade? Each child would write a story, or read an interesting one and put it in this story corner in The Blade. I think the children would like it very much. What do you think about it? If you consent, tell the children about it in The Blade, so that they can put a story in.—Nord Larsen, 1519 San Andreas St., Santa Barbara, Cal.

I like this story plan, and we shall be glad to publish the children's stories, but they must be short and written plainly on one side of the paper. Not over 300 words, please. —M. H.

A Nature Lover.

I am a girl of 14 years. I live in the country and go to school at Wallace, Va. It is a mile and a half from home. I am a nature lover. I hunt for the first flowers in spring and gather the first nuts in the fall. My hobby is riding. I have a pony named Frank and also a cow. I would enjoy letters from some of the western boys and girls, and, boys, I have always wanted to live in the west. I also have a dog named Woodrow Wilson. He will roll over when hungry and go after the cows for me.—Cowgirl from Wallace.

A Montana Boy.

I live on a homestead 12 miles from town and railroad, and six miles from a store. My hobby is taking and making pictures which I think is great sport. I would like to exchange senery of my state with boys and girls of other states. I am a great lover of music, I have a phonograph and lots of good records. My cousin is visiting me this winter and we expect to have great sport hunting together. This country is just being settled up. We have to plant our shade trees here as there are none on the bench land. I came from Dear Old Oregon to this state. This is a great grain country. —Clarence Reed, Loma, Mont.

SHORT AND SWEET.

I am 19 years old. I would like to find my twin, as my birthday comes March 19, the same as President Wilson's.—E. Epler, High Bridge, Mich.

I have a brother out in the world somewhere. I haven't seen him for about 10 years. I wish if anyone knows of any one by the name of John Robertson they would kindly let me know.—R. A. Robertson, Butler, Mo.

POETS' CORNER

WE'RE TWENTY TONIGHT

O. W. Holmes.

Has there any old fellow got mixed with the boys?
If there has, take him out, without making a noise.
Hang the Almanac's cheat and the Catalogue's spite!
Old Time is a liar! We're twenty tonight!

We're twenty! We're twenty! Who says we are more?
He's tipsy,—young jackanapes! show him the door!
"Gray temples at twenty?"—Yes! white if we please;
Where the snowflakes fall thickest there's nothing can freeze!

Was it snowing I spoke of? Excuse the mistake!
Look close,—you will see not a sign of a flake!
We want some new garlands for those we have shed,—
And these are white roses in place of the red.

We've a trick, we young fellows, you may have been told,
Of talking (in public) as if we were old:—
That boy we call "Doctor," and this we call "Judge";
It's a neat little fiction,—of course it's all fudge.

That fellow's the "Speaker"—the one on the right;
"Mr. Mayor," my young one, how are you tonight?"
That's our "Member of Congress," we say when we chaff;
There's the "Reverend"—What's his name?—don't make me laugh.

That boy with the grave mathematical look
Made believe he had written a wonderful book,
And the ROYAL SOCIETY thought it was true!
So they chose him right in; a good joke it was, too!

Then here's to our byword, its gold and its gray,
The stars of its winter, the dews of its May;
And when we have done with our lifelasting toys
Dear Father, take care of thy children. The Boys.

DOST THOU REMEMBER

Frank C. Hout.

Dost thou remember that in ages past and gone,
Amidst the heathen darkness and the gloom,
A light appeared, of ages, to gleam on
Benighted man, and to revert his doom;
A light sent down by God above the skies
His own Son as the sacr'fice?

Dost thou remember how this "Light of Time"
Endured the hardships of an earthly road,
And with His righteousness and love divine,
The richest blessings on thy head bestowed:
Blessings that with good works will increase
And, long as this old earth stands, never cease.

Dost thou remember of Christ's death, the way
He bore himself in death's stern, iron hands;
Dost thou remember of that darkened day,
The shaking, quivering, tremulous lands;
And of his final vict'ry at the last
When earthly trouble and death's sway were past?

Dost thou remember this? Then if thou dost,
Beget a Christmas spirit that is true,
Be cheerful, be high minded and be just
To those who have their being near to you;
And you will be the happier, so will they,
Pursuing each his individual way!

GOD WITH US

Softly beaming, brightly gleaming,
See yon lovely star,
Glad good news it bring to men,
For in little Bethlehem
In a manger lies a stranger,
Christ the Lord and King,
Come to earth salvation unto all to bring.

Chorus.

Guilding star! O shine upon our path today.
As of old still lead us with they beauteous ray
By thy light reveal to us the King of love,
Till at last we sing his praise above.

Angels singing, earthward winging,
From the realm of light;
How over Judah's plain
Lifting high a joyous strain.
Wondrous story, peace and glory
Is their matchless theme.
For the wondrous Infant shall from sin redeem.

SONG OF BROTHER WILLIAMS

By Frank L. Stanton.

Brother Williams was a singer—he could beat 'em all at that!—
An' he always sung the loudest when they passed around the hat;
Then he'd shet his eyes—throw back his head, unconscious as could be
An' shake the roof an' rafters with "I'm Glad Salvation's Free!"

"We're a-needin' a subscription," says the preacher, "for the poor
An' onregenerit heathen on the missionary shore;
Takes cash to send the gospel to give 'em light to see."
(Then Brother Williams raised the tune, "I'm Glad Salvation's Free!")

No matter what the cause was—if cash was in demand,
For Greenland's icy mountains, or India's coral strand,
He'd always shet his eyes an' sing, as loud as loud could be,
That same ol'-time, convenient song, "I'm Glad Salvation's Free!"

An' I reckon when at last he passed an' reached the shinin' shore,
Where there'll never be no sighin' an' no sorrow anymore,
As they let him in the Gates of Gold, as happy as could be,
He shook the walls of Glory with "I'm Glad Salvation's Free!"

BE KIND TO FATHER

My boy, be kind to father,
For he's been kind to you;
He's sought to lead you safely
Your life's brief pathway through.
He's cared for you and loved you,
He's tried to save you pain,
And given kindly counsel—
I hope not all in vain.

He wants to see you happy:
He wants to see you true:
His hopes and pride are centered,
Believe it, boy, in you.
How much of joy and comfort
is in your power to give
This faithful, loving father,
If rightfully you live!

Be manly, true and honest
In everything that's done,
And show that his counsel
Is treasured by his son.
Be kind when old age sprinkles
Its snowflakes in his hair,
And make his last days happy,
With loving words and care.

THE WORLD A LOOKING-GLASS

Susan Coolidge.

The world is a looking-glass
Wherein ourselves are shown,
Kindness for kindness, cheer for cheer,
Coldness for gloom, repulse for fear,
To every soul its own.
We cannot change the world a whit,
Only ourselves which look in it.

BE KIND.

Kind hearts are the gardens,
Kind thoughts are the roots,
Kind words are the blossoms,
Kind deeds are the fruits;
Love is sweetest sunshine,
That warms into life,
For only in darkness
Grow hatred and strife.

POETS' CORNER

PULLING HARD AGAINST THE STREAM

In this world I've gained my knowledge,
And for it have had to pay;
Though I never went to college,
Yet, I've heard that poets say,
Life is like a mighty river,
Rolling on from day to day;
Men are vessels launched upon it,
Sometimes wrecked and cast away.

Chorus:

Do your best for one another.
Making life a pleasant dream;
Help a worn and weary brother
Pulling hard against the stream.

Many a bright, good-hearted fellow,
Many a noble-minded man,
Finds himself in water shallow;
Then assist him if you can.
Some succeed at every turning,
Fortune favors every scheme;
Others, too, though more deserving,
Have to pull against the stream.

If the wind is in your favor,
And you've weathered every squall,
Think of those who luckless labor,
Never get fair winds at all;
Working hard, contented, willing,
Struggling through life's ocean wide,
Not a friend and not a shilling,
Pulling hard against the tide.

Don't give way to foolish sorrow;
Let this keep you in good cheer;
Brighter days may come tomorrow,
If you try and persevere.
Darkest night will have a morning,
Though the sky be overcast;
Longest lanes must have a turning,
And the tide will turn at last.

LAUGH, AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone;
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
She has trouble enough of her own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost to the air.
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure for all your pleasure,
But they do not need your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad and you lose them all—
There are none to decline your nectar'd wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a large and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

A RECIPE FOR A DAY

Take a little dash of cold water,
And a little leaven of prayer,
And a little bit of sunshine gold
Dissolved in the morning air.

Add to your meal some merriment
And a thought for kith and kin,
And then as your prime ingredient
A plenty of work thrown in.

But spice it all with the essence of love,
And a little whiff of play,
Let a wise old book and a glance above
Complete the well-made day.

SWEET WAS THE HOUR

F. W. Sedgwick.

Oh, sweet was the hour when Jesus set me free,
And bid me look unto Him and live;
Sweet was the word coming down from Calvary:
"Thy sins, which are many, I forgive."

Chorus:

But sweeter, dearer, His love and care for me,
Which comfort when all others fail;
He's my loving Savior, Jesus, Lord of all,
He'll go with me through the dark vale.

His table before me with goodness is spread,
With blessing my cup runneth o'er;
With oil and with joy He anointeth my head,
What need I to ask any more?

He leads me in paths of righteousness here,
By still, quiet waters I lie;
No harm can befall me, no danger I fear,
His love and His comfort are nigh.

Let goodness and mercy still follow me through,
Or rugged or smooth be my way;
I know Thou canst never prove false or untrue,
I can trust to the end of life's day.

Chorus:

Then sweeter, dearer, to all eternity,
The love and the joy of the blest,
At home with my Lord, forever to be
Where dear loving friends are at rest.

WOMAN REFUSES OPERATION

Tells How She Was Saved by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Logansport, Ind. — "My baby was over a year old and I bloated till I was a burden to myself. I suffered from female trouble so I could not stand on my feet and I felt like millions of needles were pricking me all over. At last my doctor told me that all that would save me was an operation, but this I refused. I told my husband to get me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I would try it before I would submit to any operation. He did so and I improved right along. I am now doing all my work and feeling fine.

"I hope other suffering women will try your Compound. I will recommend it to all I know." — Mrs. DANIEL D. B. DAVIS, 110 Franklin St., Logansport, Ind.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering in a like manner?

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter wil be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Bibical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

PARTY SYMBOLS

Please give the origin of the use of the elephant, donkey and bull moose as party symbols.—G. E., Seven Mile Ford, Va.

The donkey was first used by Thomas Nast, a cartoonist, to symbolize the element that was attacking Secretary of War Stanton in his coffin. In 1872, Nast used the donkey as the emblem of the Democratic party when the campaign came around. When the New York Herald started and kept up an outcry of the possibility of a third term for Grant, Nast, in 1874, made a cartoon to ridicule the idea. He pictured the Herald as an ass in lion's skin trying to frighten the other animals by his braying. The elephant for the first time was here employed to represent the Republican party. It was pictured as disappearing into a pitfall and climbing out in safety. Following this Nast made a practice of using the elephant to symbolize the Republican party. He marked it "Grand Old Party," which was later changed to G. O. P. Other cartoonists were quick to adopt these symbols and they became well established.

Eight or ten weeks after the presidential primary of 1912 Mr. Roosevelt enthusiastically announced that he felt like a bull moose. In ridicule, Mr. Roosevelt was referred to as a bull moose, and immediately the animal was adopted as a symbol of the party he represents.

NATURALIZATION LAWS

Please give an explanation of the naturalization laws of this country.—J. T., Morrow, Ohio.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any state having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk of which he is a resident, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

At the time of his application for admission, which must be not less than two or more than seven years after such declaration of intention, he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by the affidavits of two creditable witnesses who are citizens of the United states, and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the state or district at least one year previously), to one of the courts above specified, and that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at the time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject.

He shall, before his final admission to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make an express renunciation of the same. No person who believes, or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of unlawfully assaulting an officer of any organized goverement because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language. An allen soldier of the United States army of good character may be admitted to citizenship on one year's previous residence.

An allen minor may take out his first papers on attaining the age of 18 years, but he can only become a citizen after having his first papers at least two years, and having resided within the United States at least five years, and later having attained the age of 21 years.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

In May, 1882, a bill was passed by congress suspending Chinese immigration for 10 years, both of skillful and unskilled laborers, permitting those already here to remain, but forbidding their naturalization. On the expiration of the 1882 act in 1892, it was extended for another 10 years. Japanese are not allowed to become naturalized.

GENERAL GRANT

I would appreciate a biography of General Grant.—E. M., Detroit, Mich.

General Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in 1822, and died in 1885. He was descended in the eighth generation from remote Scotch ancestry; Matthew Grant, the first of the American line, settling in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Two of the Grant family were soldiers in the old French and Indian wars and were killed in battle near Crown Pont. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolution, and bore arms at the battle of Lexington, and when the war was ended settled in western Pennsylvania. He afterwards removed to Portage, Ohio, in the northern part of the state, where he bound his son, Jesse, General Grant's father, to a tanner to learn the trade. The trade was learned and Jesse Grant removed to Point Pleasant and married Hannah Simpson. Ulysses was the first born of six children. He was graduated from West Point in 1843 and was then commissioned a lieutenant and fought in some of the battles of the Mexican war, being rewarded for bravery by being breveted captain in 1847. In 1854 he resigned his commission and engaged himself in business until the outbreak of the civil war. Soon after the war began he was given command of forces at Cairo, Illinois, and in 1861 seized Paducah. The following year he gained possession of Forts Henry and Donelson, the surrender of which was the first brilliant victory of the national arms. For this success he was commissioned a major-general. Joined with General Buell and his forces he defeated the confederates at Pittsburg Landing and soon afterward was assigned to command in Tennessee. In 1863 General Price was defeated by Grant. The same year Grant took Vicksburg from Pendleton after repeated attacks. Having thus secured the Mississippi, he was appointed major-general in the regular army and given command of the western army. His brilliant victories about Chattanooga gained him the appointment by President Lincoln to the newly revived rank of lieutenant-general. Grant then left Sherman to conduct the chief western army to the sea while he assumed control against the confederates defending Richmond, and commanded by General Lee. With persistence and with great sacrifice of life he fought the battles which led up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, April, 1865, thereby ending the war. He played an honorable part in the period of reconstruction which followed the war, often being placed in difficult positions by the animosity between President Johnson and congress. In 1868 he was unanimously nominated for president by the republicans, was elected and served two terms. His administration as president was not wholly successful, some of his advisers proving most unworthy.

CIVIL SERVICE APPLICATIONS

Kindly tell me where to apply for civil service application blanks.—E. M., Apple Creek, Ohio.

Persons seeking to take a civil service examination must file an application blank. The blank for the departmental service at Washington, railway mail service, the Indian school service, and the government printing service should be requested directly of the civil service commission at Washington. The blank for the customs, postal or internal revenue service should be requested of the civil service board of examiners at the office where service is sought.

TANNING SKINS

I would like to know how furs can be tanned.—D. L. S., Ripley, W. Va.

An excellent plan for tanning any kind of skin with the fur on is to proceed as follows: Cut off the useless parts, soak the skin in order to soften it, then remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak the skin in warm water for an hour. Next mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre and glauber salts (sulphate of soda), in the proportion of about one-half ounce of each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste, spread this mixture with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker parts than on the thinner, double the skin together, flesh side inward, and place in a cool place. After standing 24 hours, wash the skin clean and upply in the same manner as before a mixture of one ounce of hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil, fold together again and put away in a warm place for 24 hours. After this, dissolve four ounces alum, eight ounces salt and two ounces saleratus in sufficient hot rain water to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hand, soak the skin in it for 12 hours; then wring it out and hang it up to dry. When dry repeat this soaking and drying two or three times, till the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly smooth the inside with fine sandpaper and pumice stone.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

Will you please give a biography of Captain John Smith.—E. E. T., Wancoma, Iowa.

John Smith, the adventurer and founder of Virginia, was born in England in 1579, and died in 1631. When he was young he took part in the wars in the Netherlands, and afterwards fought against the Turks, was taken prisoner and sent as a slave to Constantinople. He was sent to the Sea of Azov, where he escaped to a Russian garrison on the Don. Smith returned to England and joined the expedition of Newport to Virginia, setting sail December 19, 1606. At the Canaries he was charged with a conspiracy to make himself king of Virginia, and was kept prisoner for the rest of the voyage. His trial resulted in an acquittal. Smith was then admitted to his rights as a member of the council, and by his skill and energy saved the colony from destruction. On one of his expeditions into the country to obtain corn he was taken prisoner by the Indians, and his life was saved, it was said, by Pocahontas. In June and July, 1608, Smith explored the coasts of Chesapeake Bay as far as the Patapsco, and afterwards to the head of the bay. He was now the president of the colony and administered its affairs with energy, restoring order and confidence. But the company in England was dissatisfied and he was superseded, returning to England, September, 1609. In 1614 he explored, with two ships, the New England coast, and the following year he went again to that part of America to found a colony, but was captured by a French man-of-war, and carried to La Rochelle.

DARK DAYS

Kindly tell something about the causes of dark days.—A. E., Nickelsville, Va.

The words "dark days" apply to a number of days in which the sunlight appears to have been remarkably dim or altogether absent. In our country, however, the term is specially applied to May 19, 1780, which is also known at "Black Friday." Other notable dark days in the United States were those of October 21, 1716, and October 19, 1762.

The darkness of the "dark day" of May 19 was principally observed in lower Canada, the New England states and the upper part of the northern states. The darkness is known to have been the result of a combination of ordinary cloudiness combined with the smoke from forest and prairie fires. On this May day in 1780 the wind was southwest with occasional light rains. The remarkable phenomenon was attributed to supernatural causes.

On the plains of Thibet, according to Marco Polo and other travelers, dark days are sometimes caused by clouds of dust so fine and light that it is carried to a great distance by the wind. Similar days of darkness have been caused by clouds of mingled vapor, smoke and dust emanating from volcanic eruptions, although such clouds do not usually extend to the great distances reached by clouds of smoke from forest fires.

Stygian darkness often prevails during the eruptions of ashes from volcanoes. Cases of such volcanic clouds occurred in connection with the eruption of Mount Pelee and La Soufriere in the West Indies in May, 1902.

In recent years the months of August and September, 1881, were remarkable in the eastern part of the United States for a long series of days in which artificial light was oftentimes necessary at midday and business was generally very much interrupted. In commenting upon this the United States Monthly Weather Review for September, 1881, says:

"The foggy or smoky condition of atmosphere became quite general from first to tenth of the month. It reached an unusual culmination of density in the eastern portion of the middle Atlantic states and throughout New England. The destructive fires throughout northern Michigan and portions of Canada have perhaps never been exceeded and the intensity of the accompanying smoke was simply dreadful."

On September 6 southwesterly winds prevailed from Tennessee northward to Lake Superior and thence eastward to the Canadian maritime provinces and smoke was reported as far south as Knoxville, westward to Milwaukee, northward to Rockcliffe, Canada, and westward to New Brunswick. The darkness of the dark day of May, 1780, covered very much of the same area, Friday being considered an unlucky day by superstitious people, naturally, May 19, 1780, came to be generally known as "Black Friday."

MISCELLANEOUS

S., Moscow, Idaho.—The financial panic of 1907 was caused by reckless speculation and improper management of financial institutions.

M. F., Cooksville, Ill.—In 1650 Ireland was completely reduced by Cromwell.

CATARRH TREATMENT FREE

Catarrh!! You know only too well what you suffer with it—the loathsomeness—the danger of it. Here's an honest, generous offer of help, which you must accept at once. A specialist on Catarrh is giving away for a short time, absolutely free of charge, his splendid treatment for Catarrh. **Without it costing you one penny,** his valuable treatment will be sent to you, sent right to your home. All YOU have to do is to ask for it.

It is now an established fact that CATARRH CAN BE CONQUERED, if the right methods are used. No matter how many other treatments you have tried, no matter how discouraged you are, no matter what the climate is, no matter what anyone has told you—**write** for this treatment and **see for yourself what it will do.**

It has been successful in the most obstinate and long-standing cases. It has cured where all others failed. Hundreds and hundreds of people all over the country are gladly testifying to the magnificent results wrought by this treatment of Catarrh Specialist Sproule's.

He generously offers to give this wonderfully effective treatment to you FREE of all cost. He cannot afford to be thus open-handed long, so you must send at once for the treatment. Don't wait a minute, but sit down NOW, and write a letter or send a post card. All you need to say is **"Send me your free treatment for Catarrh,"** sign your name and address and you will receive the treatment by return mail.

Write **Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.**

He's Just Chosen as Currency Comptroller

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS

Washington, Jan. 14.—Within a few hours after his arrival in Washington President Wilson transmitted to the senate the nomination of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John Skelton Williams to be comptroller of the currency.

Since the passage of the new currency law the importance of this office has been greatly augmented, the scope of the bureau being considerably enlarged and the comptroller becoming a member of the Federal Reserve Board, ex-officio, at a salary of $12,000 a year, an increase of $7,000 over the present stipend.

At an executive session of the senate late yesterday afternoon Mr. Williams' nomination was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, is chairman.

French equatorial Africa is about the size of the mother country and has a population of nearly 4,000,000.

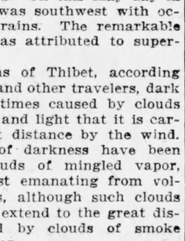
How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable, Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, flowers and seeds (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or cigarette. Simply draw the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhale into the lungs or send it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way.

It is not unpleasant, is harmless and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as catarrh is contracted by breathing cold air or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to the affected air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the usual treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and cannot reach all the affected parts.



If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headache; if you are given to hawking or spitting, you should try this smoking remedy.

A free trial package, together with an illustrated booklet which goes thoroughly into the whole question of catarrh will be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga. This trial will demonstrate to you that it is an exceptional remedy, and as it only costs $1.00 for a full size box, it is within the reach of everyone. Send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

3 Days Drink Cure

The way to quit the "Drink Habit" is to quit quick. STOP IN 3 DAYS BY **OUR SYSTEM,** either at **HOME** or at our Private Sanitarium. **OUR TREATMENT** is offered strictly on its merits and must do all we claim for it or it costs you nothing. **Write at once for Particulars.** The longer put off the harder for you to act. **All correspondence absolutely confidential.** Price within reach of all.

Rogers Products Co., Hamilton, Ohio

QUIT Tobacco

For your wife's sake—for your friend's sake—for your health's sake—QUIT! Quit for good and always, but don't punish yourself in quitting, for it is not necessary. Read our free book—"*The Tobacco Problem*"—then use your own judgement. Address,
THE DEWEY CO., Dept. D, St. Louis, Mo.

TRY TO SNUB BRYANS

Diplomats Refuse to Wear Uniforms at Party.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Washington is talking of the way the diplomatic corps affronted Secretary Bryan at his breakfast party the other day.

Furthermore, in the intimacy of their own circles, the diplomats are chucking over the affair and hoping that some echo of it will reach the President and that he will take notice of the way they treated his secretary of state.

Diplomats and other officials in Washington can't forgive Mr. Bryan because he insists on not serving "booze" at his receptions and dinners.

When invitations for the diplomatic breakfast were sent out, they were accompanied by a strong intimation that Secretary Bryan looked upon his entertainment as one of great formality, and would, therefore, expect the diplomats to dress accordingly.

Meant Wearing Full Dress.

That meant wearing their full dress uniforms and insignia of office.

They consulted together and agreed not to wear their uniforms and insignia of office.

There was no question in their minds but that Secretary and Mrs. Bryan expected them to wear their regalia; nevertheless, to a man, they all appeared at Calumet place, the Bryan home, dressed in garments that an ordinary man would wear to a noon breakfast.

This was a great shock to the Bryans, who had gone to extraordinary expense for decorations that the gorgeous uniforms might have a harmonious setting.

President Wilson's failure to hold the usual New Year reception upset the entire social program of the diplomats.

Miffed at President.

The White House reception has always given them an excuse to don their uniforms and has been the point from which they started a round of social gayety, including the secretary of state's breakfast, receptions at the houses of other cabinet officers and afternoon calls upon ladies of the embassies and legations.

They were miffed at the President for calling off his reception and took it out on Secretary Bryan.

A healthy horse eats nine times its weight in a year; a healthy sheep six times.

Get Rid of Pimples—Quick

By Using Stuart's Calcium Wafers—Natural Little Blood Purifiers That Work Like a Charm.

Don't despair if your face is covered with pimples, blotches, liver spots, or your body is covered in spots with tetter, rash, boils, etc. Just use Stuart's Calcium Wafers for a short time and see how quickly you will clear up your skin.

"It is Simply a Constant Joy to be Rid of Those Horrible Pimples."

Pimples and eruptions of all kinds come from the inside. The blood casts out the impurities it contains and thus pimples, boils, etc., appear. Cleanse the blood, stop the poison from developing in the blood tissues and pimples will vanish as if by magic.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain in a natural manner the greatest blood purifier—Calcium Sulphide.

Calcium Sulphide and the other ingredients of these remarkable little wafers are just what impure blood needs. You must know that the blood is rushing through our veins very fast. It takes less than a minute for our blood to cover the entire body.

You can thus readily see that Stuart's Calcium Wafers, when they enter the body, have an almost instant effect upon all impurities no matter where located, whether it be the tip of the nose or the ends of the toes.

By the use of Stuart's Calcium Wafers your complexion will take on a fresher hue and a more natural series of tints than ever before.

Impure blood is blue or black. Purify it and it becomes ruby red. This color showing beneath the skin is the secret of all beautiful complexions.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers are sold by all druggists everywhere. Price 50 cents a box.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, January 12.

SENATE—Convened at noon after a three weeks' holiday recess. Senator Works introduced a bill for a permanent tariff commission. Senator Owen introduced the Pujo "money trust" investigating committee's bill for the regulation of stock exchanges. Judiciary committee voted down the "open gate" resolution by Senator Cummins for amending the constitution without initiative by congress. Chairman Overman, of the special lobby investigating committee introduced a bill to regulate lobbyists and providing for public registration of all persons engaged in such work. Senator Ashhurst introduced a resoution for a congressional investigation of the Michigan copper strike. Consideration of the Alaskan railroad bill was begun. Senator Sherman introduced a bill providing for the election of delegates to national conventions by primary. Senator Thomas addressed the senate on his resolution for an international conference to fix the parity between gold and silver standard countries.

HOUSE—The District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed. Republican Leader Mann was absent on account of illness. The postoffice appropriation bill, carrying over $305,000,000, was reported by Chairman Moon of the postoffice and postroads committee. The judiciary sub-committee appointed to investigate the charges against Federal Judge Emory Speer of Georgia, announced that hearings will be started at Macon, January 19. Chairman Covington of the inter-state commerce sub-committee appointed to investigate cold storage, announced that hearings on the McKellar bill have been deferred until February. Representative McCoy introduced a bill to prohibit interlocking directorates among banks and trust companies and Representative Webb introduced his bill to strengthen the Sherman law. Representative Foster introduced a bill to reserve all radium lands to the government. Mayor Elliott and the common council of Seabright, N. J., petioned for a federal breakwater to protect the city against coastal storms. Representative Nolan of California, introduced a bill to pay a minimum wage of $3 a day to every Federal civil service employe.

Tuesday, January 13.

SENATE—President Wilson's nomination of John Skelton Williams for comptroller of the currency and member of the federal reserve board was recevied. Debate on the the Alaska railroad bill was resumed with Senator Chamberlain speaking for the measure. For lack of a quorum the judiciary committee postponed consideration of the Lee and Glass senatorial cases. Philippines committee deferred action on the contested nomination of Winfred T. Denison for secretary of the interior of the islands.

HOUSE—Mayor Mitchel, of New York, asked the rivers and harbors committee to appropriate for the improvement of New York harbor. Rules committee meeting called for Saturday to consider congressional investigation of strikes in Michigan and Colorado. Representatives Clayton, Carlin, Webb and Floyd, of the judiciary committee, arranged to confer for tomorrow with President Wilson on the administration's trust program. Federal appropriation of $25,000,000 for good roads proposed by Representative Moon, of Tennessee. Commerce committee arranged for appearing on railroad safety appliances Thursday. Representative Kelly, Progressive, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to prohibit employers influencing their employes at elections. Further committee action on the La Follette seaman's bill deferred until late this month. Representative Moon brought in a special rule to prevent reform clauses in the postal appropriation bill being ruled out on points of order.

Wednesday, January 14.

SENATE—Democrats of the interstate commerce committee discussed trust questions with the President. Elections committee began consideration of the credentials of Blair Lee, of Maryland, and Frank P. Glass, of Alabama. Debate was continued on the Alaskan railroad bill, Senator Walsh speaking for the measure. Senator Ashhurst's resolution for an investigation of the Calumet copper strike was referred to the labor committee. Nominations were considered in executive session.

HOUSE—Representative Mondell introduced a bill for leasing of coal lands in Alaska. The day in the house was occupied with a discussion of proposed Alaskan legislation, including the proposal to construct a government-owned railroad into the coal-producing sections of the territory. Chairman Foster announced that the mines and mining committee would hear Dr. Howrad Kelly, of Baltimore, on radium legislation Monday. A sub-committee of the judiciary committee considered the McDermott phase of the lobby investigations, but took no action because of the absence of a quorum. A bill was passed prescribing a standard barrel for fruits and vegetables shipped in interstate commerce.

Thursday, January 15.

SENATE—Consideration of the Alaskan railway bill continued with Senator Myers leading the debate. Hearings continued in the banking committee on the nomination of J. S. Williams for comptroller of the currency. Meeting of the interstate commerce committee called for tomorrow for work on the trust bills.

HOUSE—Postoffice appropriation bill debated. Rivers and harbors committee advocates of inter-coastal waterway between Boston and Beaufort. Good roads committee favorably reported a bill for $25,000,000 federal aid for good roads, conditioned upon equal appropriation by the states. Representative Gardner, Mass., introduced a bill to create a federal corporation commission and to provide for federal incorporation of interstate concerns.

Friday, January 16.

SENATE—Debate on the Alaska railroad bill was continued briefly. An agreement is expected today for a vote on this measure Tuesday. Interstate commerce committee considered Senator Lane's resolution to investigate alleged rebates to steel trust, but deferred action pending the submission of specific information. Interstate commerce committee decided informally not to take up trust bills until after President Wilson has submitted his message. The Earl of Kintore was received on the floor and introduced by Senators Root and Lodge. Arguments for the seating of Frank P. Glass, appointed senator by the governor of Alabama, were concluded before elections committee. Banking committee ordered a favorable report on the nomination of John Skelton Williams to be comptroller of the currency and member of the federal reserve board.

HOUSE—General debate continued on the postoffice appropriation bill and Representative Lewis, of Maryland, spoke further on his proposal that the telegraph and telephone companies should be taken over by the government and operated by the postoffice department. The foreign affairs committee heard members of a joint legislative committee from the New York state assembly on the state's right to control Niagara river for power. The labor committee recommended the creation of a bureau of labor safety in the labor department. Improvements in the harbor at Norfolk, Va., to cost $1,244,000, were recommended in a letter submitted by Secretary of War Garrison. Representative Crosser, of Ohio, presented a bill for federal ownership of interstate railroads. Representative Fess, of Ohio, presented a bill for a national university in Washington. Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, after a conference with the President, introduced two anti-trust bills.

Saturday, January 17.

SENATE—Senator Hoke Smith spoke for early passage of an agricultural extension bill. Elections committee continued working on Lee-Glass senatorial cases. Senator Borah introduced bill for a new government institution to act as marketing agency for farm products.

House—Rules committee deferred action on proposed investigation of Colorado and Michigan strikes. Consideration of postoffice appropriation bill continued. Representative Moore, Pennsylvania, and other Republicans attacked postoffice appropriation bill's exemption of 2,400 assistant postmasters from civil service.

A DOUBLE AFFLICTION

Tokio, Jan. 14.—Japan is heroically meeting a double affliction—famine in the north and earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in the south.

Ten million people are in need of food in northern Hondo and Hokkaido and there have been many deaths from starration. In the south the islands of Kiushiu and Shikoku are in the grip of seismic disturbances. Craters have suddenly discharged great volumes of flaming rocks and ashes, carrying destruction and terrifying the southern empire. Ashes are falling as far north as Osaka.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 652 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

Ruptured People---Get This on 60 Days Trial

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Great Earthquakes of Christian Era

Year.	Place.	Lives Lost.
115	Antioch (destroyed)	Thousands
557	Constantinople	Thousands
742	Syria and Palentine	Thousands
1137	Catania, Sicily	15,000
1456	Naples	7,000
1531	Lisbon	30,000
1638	Catabria, Italy	Thousands
1667	Schmaki	8,000
1693	Sicily	100,000
1703	Yeddo, Japan	200,000
1716	Algiers	18,000
1726	Palermo	6,000
1736	Petain	100,000
1746	Lima and Callao, Peru	18,000
1754	Cairo	50,000
1759	Baaldee, Syria	20,000
1773	Guatemala	33,000
1797	Cuza Quito	40,000
1822	Aleppo, Turkey	20,000
1851	Malfia, Italy	14,000
1857	Kingdom of Naples	10,000
1859	Quito, Ecuador	5,000
1861	Mendoza	12,000
1863	Manila	1,000
1869	Peru and Equador	25,000
1872	Inyo Valley, California	30,000
1875	Colombia	14,000
1880	Manila	3,000
1881	Scio and villages	4,000
1883	Island of Ischia, Italy.	2,000
1884	Andalusia, Spain	1,170
1887	Riviera	2,000
1891	Japan	4,000
1893	Persia	12,000
1894	Japan	10,900
1899	Tiflis, Transcaucasia	1,000
1902	Andijat, India	2,500
1902	St. Pierre, Martinique.	30,000
1905	Calabria, Italy	35,000
1906	Vesuvius	3,000
1906	San Francisco	452
1906	Valparaiso, Chile	1,500
1907	Kingston, Jamaica	1,100
1908	Sicily and Calabria	76,483
1910	Cartago, Costa Rica	1,500
1912	Turkey	3,000
1914	Japan	Thousands

Stricken Kagoshima Was Gateway to Western Civilization

From Kagoshima, which lies prostrated today by the fury of volcanic eruption and tidal wave, dates the awakening of Japan. Americans are wont to date it from the landing of Commodore Perry in Mississippi Bay, but more than three centuries before the Americans entered the bay off Kamakura and Yokohama the Portuguese had, by accident, happened on Japan, touching the island of Tanegashima, which lies just south of Satsuma, of which Kagoshima is the prefectoral capital.

More than three centuries before the Americans "opened Japan," Francis Xavier, the great Jesuit soldier of the cross, sailed into Kagoshima harbor, under the heavy shadow of the volcano which blew its head off Monday. There he landed and began the Christianizing of Japan.

Carried Cross Inland.

From Kagoshima spread the work of commercializing and Christianizing the Japanese. Francis Xavier carrying the Jesuit cross as far into the interior as Kyoto, the old capital of Japan. From it, like the French from Moscow, he made an inglorious winter retreat. In the island of Kiushiu, or Sakaido, he made better progress. It was here that he sailed on his return to Goa, dying en route on an island lying off Canton, China.

It was through Kagoshima and the surrounding bays that the first light of the occident filtered into Japan; here it was that the Portuguese left behind two blunderbusses, from which one might date powder and shel in Japan. And it was out of Kagoshima harbor and this Satsuma country that Europe got most of its first "china."

Up to that time Europe had been eating its meals of pewter, stone and earthenware plates, and it was not until Dutch, Portuguese and English brought back some of the white tablewares of China and this part of Japan that even the royal lords has as good tableware as poor people have today. The "china" industry still flourishes in this district, its center being a little to the north of Arta. Kagoshima, however, is the home not only of the noted Satsumadaimyo, whose sammui were part of the most engaging pictures of old Japan, but it is also the home of the centuries old art of making the highly artistic Satsuma ware. This is one of the greatest of Japanese arts.

Cut off Noses and Ears.

It was n this Kiushiu island district of Japan that the great Shogun Hideyoshi pressed his extermination of the Christians—where Jesuit missionaries and native converts were deprived of their noses and ears that they might be taken back to Hideyoshi, who had demanded such proof of the conquest and persecution of the Koreans. In the imperial museum of Tokio today are to be seen the old signs posted throughout this country announcing that if any harbored a Christian, he would suffer a severe penalty, even confiscation and death.

Half a Century Ago.

Three centuries of Christianizing influences—the Spaniards and the Jesuits and other orders made Manila and Macao bases for their campaigns—and also of European commercial expansion centered in the Kagoshima, Nagasaki and Shimonoseki regions, but the "real awakening" had not yet come. Neither, as is generally credited in American versions of "the opening of Japan," did the awakening come through Commodore Perry's visit to Mississippi bay. It came through the present afflicted port of Kagoshima and through the Shimonoseki passage just half a century ago.

Following the American call, the foreign influences had become rather strong—strong enough to bring about a spirit of resentment almost equal to that of the great shogun Hideyoshi in 1579, who had seen in the missionary efforts of the Europeans the entering wedge of European political control, the 1900 story of China over again. By 1860 a number of Europeans and Americans were in Japan. The Europeans especially, from Xavier down, had borne themselves with western intolerance of all things oriental.

British Bombard City.

In 1862—or possible it was in 1861—the diamyo of Satsuma, the greatest of all the feudal lords, whose capital was Kagoshima, was en route from Yokohoma to Yeddo, the present Tokio. Three Englishmen broke unceremoniously through his cortege. One of them, named Richardson, was killed. This resulted in Great Britain's making demands for redress, which was refused by the feudal lord of Satsuma. The result was that in 1863 British men-of-war sailed into the bay and opened bombardment on the city of Kagoshima. Japanese defenses were wholly inadequate.

Sought Modern War Equipment.

Just a short time before this the British, Americans and French had bombarded Shimonoseki, the stronghold of the feudal government of Choshu. It was these two bombardments which opened the eyes of these two great lords to the superiority of western equipment of warfare. True to the Japanese nature they learned great lessons from adversity. There began the real awakening of Japan in a modern military and world power sense.

From first to last, through the centuries, Kagoshima has played a great part in the history of Japan. It is in this southwestern part of Japan that its great mythology centers, as the mythology of Greece centers around Olympus. It was in this region that is traced the greadual emergence of the rulers from heavenly to earthly beings. It is in northern Kiushiu that earliest traditions of the Empress Jingo make hallowed many places.

Where Patroit Died.

The Satsuma feudal lords for centuries were among the strongest of all Japan, and Kagoshima carried the scars of the last great rebellion in Japan, the uprising of the patriot Takamori Saigo a half century ago. He made Kagoshima his citadel, and there he fell.

Kagoshima is pronounced Kagosheema. It is 200 miles distant from Nagasaki by rail, but only 90 miles by air line.

Kagoshima was among the more beautifully situated cities of Japan, rivalling Nagashaki in this respect. It had some of the charm of Naples, in as much as it was dominated by mountains and its great, though slumbering volcano, over whose side had been built small villages.

Prohibited Plumage

Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

THERE was an insistent demand for the passage of the provision of the new tariff law which prohibits the importation of "aigrettes, egret plumes, or the so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins or parts of skins of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, and not for scientific or educational purposes." There has been objection since to rigid enforcement and there was some hint that while the prohibited decorations would be seized when found in baggage they would not be confiscated from millinery actually worn by women coming from abroad. But this was a false hope or alarm (as the case may be), for Secretary McAdoo has instructed the customs authorities that a law is a law and that it is meant to be enforced. The millinery of the female of the species is to be no more sacred

PEOPLE TO GET LESSONS IN WAR

Lecturers Will Be Sent Into Every State by National Defense Society.

For the purpose of cultivating the American people in the art and science of war the Sons and Daughters of National Defense in February will open a bureau which will send free lecturers into every state of the union. The lecturers will be experts in the study of war, and most of them will relate incidents of modern battlefields, especially as seen from their special occupation in the army, says the Chicago Tribune.

The lectures will be drawn to show to every citizen of this country the perils of unpreparedness in case of invasion.

Every citizen will be shown what place awaits him in the quick organization and what instruction is needed to fit him for effective work in an army of defense. Pictures, stereopticon views, and possibly cinematograph films will be used.

The society which has started and organized this movement is impelled by purely patriotic motives, and soon will take out incorporation papers in Illinois. It was organized in Chicago by veterans of the Civil, Spanish and Philippine wars, and is expected to embrace in a reserve the great majority of the veterans of the United States army now scattered in civil life throughout the country. Hundreds of them have written signifying their intention to help realize the objects of the society.

Veterans Basis of Reserve Plan.

On these veterans the society chiefly relies for the following service, mentioned in a recent announcement:

"We solicit from active, competent men throughout the country the organization, teaching and drilling on their own initiative of provisional squads, platoons, companies of soldiers, to be ready for transfer to a national reserve or a call for volunteers, should the occasion arise. No obligation is to be assumed therefor by this society or the national government."

Subjects of Lectures.

Many veterans also are mentioned on the list of lecturers now being made up. The subjects already chosen for these lectures show what will be the aims of the bureau in its campaign. Some topics are: What Patriotism Is and Its Obligations," "Is War Ever Justifiable:" "Is War by the United States a Possible or Probable Contingency?" "Peace at Any Price, a Ruinous and Unmanly Doctrine," "The Need of a National Reserve," "Readiness for War the Truest Guaranty of Peace, a motto of common sense and religion," "The Citizen Soldier the Nation's Ultimate Rock of Defense," "Militarism in the United States an Impossibility," "Woman's Work in Time of War," "An Army Unused Is a Harmless Creation, an Army When Called Is a Nation's Salvation," "Where Should We Look for Our Next Volunteers?" "Qualifications and Duties of the Volunteer Soldier and Sailor," "Requisites of Efficiency for the Officers of Volunteers," "The Nation's Present Military Policy."

The object of the bureau is to arouse among the people of the country an interest in a conservative preparation for war in defense of their homes. Such wars seem reasonably remote to Americans, but, it is argued, no one can measure the madness of nations. The lectures will acquaint the people with the rapidity with which the modern army is moved about the earth, indicating how quickly thousands of men could be carried across an ocean and landed on our shores.

Will Cite Other Nations.

The lecturers will show how other nations maintain artificially by laws a high state of military preparedness. This country of all the great nations is paying least attention to the development of its natural elements of defense. Surrounded by oceans and countries of sympathetic interests, it would be most difficult to capture by a foreign horde, all war chiefs admit. But it is said sudden invaders would cause losses of hundreds of millions in destroyed property, wasted energies and loss of time before they could be checked by existing organizations.

The lecturers are the first step in an organization of the young and old of the country. Women and children will have places as important as men. With a proper and careful organization, the war experts say, an invader speedily could be cast from our shores.

The lecturers propose to show how easy it is to form and keep in working order an effective reserve much like the landwehr in Germany. There will be no efforts to stir up the country to warlike measures against our neighbors or to inspire feats of military conquest in foreign lands. The backers of the society are supporters of President Wilson's policy toward Mexico and of all other policies which have to do with the lessening of war.

Letter from Gen. Wood.

The society has the indorsement of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood of the war department. A great deal of correspondence has passed between him and the organizers of the society in the recent year.

In a recent letter to Col. Henry L. Turner at the society's present headquarters, 66 Goethe street, Gen. Wood writes:

I am in receipt of your very interestling and patriotic letter and I wish to thank you for your interest in the problems which are at the present time so vitally affecting not only the army but the interests of the entire country.

I am sending you under separate cover about fifteen copies of the report of the organization of the land forces of the United States as you have requested. I am also sending a couple of copies of Upton's Military Policy of the United States, in which I know you will be deeply interested. This last book is really a most excellent and complete study of that subject.

I believe that the people of the United States only need to have their interest aroused in this subject sufficiently to encourage individual research on their own part, in which case they cannot but arrive at the same conclusions, and will themselves be demanding the same things that we are now asking for. All such work, when, looking toward this education, such as speaking to reputable societies of all kinds, has great value and should be encouraged.

LEONARD WOOD,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Among those who are interested in the society are: Arthur L. Garford of Elyria, O.; Marcus Kavanagh, Gen. James E. Stewart, Col. Turner, James Edgar Brown, Lieut. Col. George V. Lauman, Barratt O'Hara, lieutenant governor of Illinois; Col. C. R. E. Koch, Charles Henderson Miller, Maj. E. H. Smitzer, Garland Stahl, Dr. Charles Lylse Daniels, vice commander Illinois department, United Spanish War Veterans; Capt. Martin Sipple, adjutant, Illinois department, United Spanish War Veterans; Col. Leroy T. Stewart, Capt. John McConnell and Mrs. Henry L. Turner, Mrs. C. R. E. Koch, Mrs. Charles Lyle Daniels, Mrs. Charles Henderson Miller and Mrs. A. F. Baenziger.

RAILROAD IS FORCED TO QUIT

Five Thousand Men in Walk-Out, and Tie-Up Is Complete.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Approximately 5,000 men employed by the Delaware &Hudson Railroad Co., walked out quietly at 5:45 a. m. today. The strike order was issued last night to every union engineer, fireman, conductor, trainman and telegrapher at work along the line from Rouses Point, N. Y., to Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Crews brought their trains to terminal points, took their engines to round houses and went to their homes, to await the result of a conference between union leaders and officials of the company. The conferees were still in session at 8 o'clock. Mediation from both nation and state has been requested by the company.

G. W. W. Hanger, of the federal board of mediation, and conciliation, telegraphed to Martin C. Carey, in charge of the strike, but Carey replied:

"The die is cast. Only the concessions we ask will bring about a settlement."

STRIKE MEANS 30,000 COAL MINERS MUST QUIT

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 19.—The Delaware & Hudson railroad tie-up today is complete, the Pennsylvania division alone from Nineveh, N. Y. to Wilkesbarre furnishing 2,200 of the men are one strike. These are the figures of Clinton Morgan, acting superintendent.

If any trains are run during the day, or get into service before the strike is settled, they will be those that handle mails, but no attempt will be made to carry passengers.

Not only does the strike tie up the railroad, but it will mean the shutting down of about thirty coal mines operated directly by the Delaware & Hudson company in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, but also upwards of 20 other operators whose product goes out over this railroad, in all affecting at least 30,000 men in the mines.

Charles E. Burr, acting general superintendent of the entire system, left here today for New York to meet President Loree. General Manager Sims and other officials of the company for a conference.

LISTEN! HERE'S A MAN PAID $5,000 FOR A FLEA

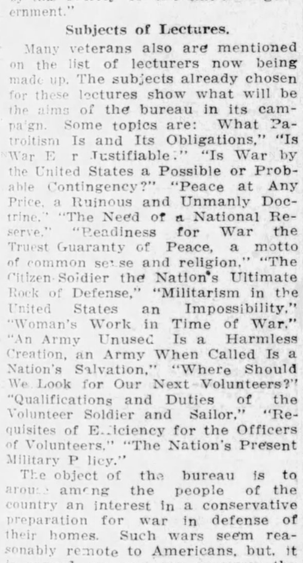
Paris, Jan. 17.—Edmond Perrier, of the French Institute, is authority for the statement that a noted British entomological collector has paid $5,000 for a specimen of a rare variety of flea. It is of the kind occasionally found in the skin of the sea otter.

JEROME GETS DEATH THREATS

New York, Jan. 16.—A dozen anonymous letters threatening death to William Travers Jerome unless he discontinues his attempts to get Harry Thaw back in Matteawan have been turned over to a detective agency.

An argument against Thaw's admission to bail was completed by Mr. Jerome yesterday and sent to the printers. He will take it to Concord probably the latter part of next week and present it at a hearing, to be held by Judge Aldrich on the question of bail.

Will Represent Wilson in Anti-Trust Work



Senator NEWLANDS

Washington, Jan. 19.—President Wilson has discussed anti-trust legislation with members of the senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce and the house committee on the judiciary. He emphasized this point:

That it is the duty of congress to destroy all instrumentalities by which a favored class has been empowered to injure competitors and to impose unfair prices and conditions upon the consumers.

The senate committee on interstate commerce, headed by Chairman Newlands, discussed the subject at length, as did Chairman Clayton of the house committee and his party colleagues.

Senator Newlands, who is from Nevada, will represent the President in the debates on the floor of the senate.

CONGRESS FOR RAIL OWNERSHIP

Apparently About to Approve Principle So Far as Alaska Is Concerned.

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, Jan. 19.—It seems almost certain at present that Congress is about to approve the experiment of government ownership of railroads. The Alaska railroad bill, which provides for an appropriation equal almost to the amount paid for the Panama Canal to construct a government road in the frozen north, is virtually an administration measure, and as such seems to have fairly clear sailing.

Members in both house and senate have had the advantages of such a road urgently called to their attention the past week. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon is the leader of the movement for this legislation in the Senate. Delegate Wickersham of Alaska has also presented the measure in the House, with detailed arguments favoring its passage.

Parties Divide on It.

There will be some Democratic votes against it, in spite of the favorable views entertained by the President. There will also be a number of Republican votes for it. It is declared by certain members who are in a position to know that the bill will be pulled through by the influences of the President, though it is predicted that it will have a narrow margin on the final vote.

It is a curious fact that the measure will receive votes not only of advocates but of opponents of the principles of government ownership of railroads. The reasons for the support to be given by those who believe in government ownership of railroads are obvious. They believe it is the entering wedge which is to lead to the ultimate ownership by the government of all the railroads of the country.

Those who oppose that general principle will support it, they say, because they fully believe that it will demonstrate that it is not a practical proposition. "Try it on the dog," they say. "Alaska is as good a place as any for the experiment. It may benefit that territory, but we fully believe that it will furnish final proof that the ownership of the rialroads by the government is uneconomical and foreign to the democratic policy of the United States government. So by supporting this bill we can kill two birds with one stone, and put an end to the serious discussion of this general proposition in Congress."

Cite Panama Precedent.

It is not likely that this phase of the matter will openly appear in the discussion of the Alaska railroad bill that is to ensue. The speeches to be made on it for the most part will probaly deal only with the question of how it affects Alaska and her interests. Nevertheless there is much gossip in committee rooms and corridors just now along these lines, and the votes of many members will be influenced by the consideration indicated.

In this connection some of the members of Congress are saying that the experiment has already been tried in Panama and has proven successful. Others deny that the Panama situation amounts to a demonstration. Conditions there, they say, are wholly different from those which will prevail in Alaska. The traffic is not general, it is contended, and is due for the most part wholly to the incident of the construction of the Canal. Neither freight nor passenger business, they say, is in any degree analogous to what it will be in Alaska, and still less to what it would be in case the experiment were to be tried in the United States itself.

COUNT ITO, ADMIRAL, DIES

Famous Japanese Sea Fighter Passes Away.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—Count Yukyo Ito, fleet admiral of the Japanese navy, died this morning in his 71st year.

Count Ito had more to do with the development of the Japanese navy than any other man. He entered the service in 1868 and studied for a considerable time in the United States. In the war between China and Japan in 1894, he took a very prominent part, commanding the combined squadron of the Japanese fleet which fought the battle of the Yellow Sea, afterward blockading the port of Wei-Hai-Wei and destroying the Chinese fleet.

MILITIA IN BAD WAY

Organization Said to Be Heavy and Unbalanced.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Conditions in the organized militia of the country are, on the whole, far from satisfactory in organization, in strength and in training according to Brig. General A. L. Mills, chief of the division of militia affars, of the war department, in his annual report today.

In his opinion, the militia's organization is too heavy, incomplete and unbalanced; its strength is much below the important items necessary for field service and in training is on the despite a decrease in numerical average far below the standard required for efficiency in time of need.

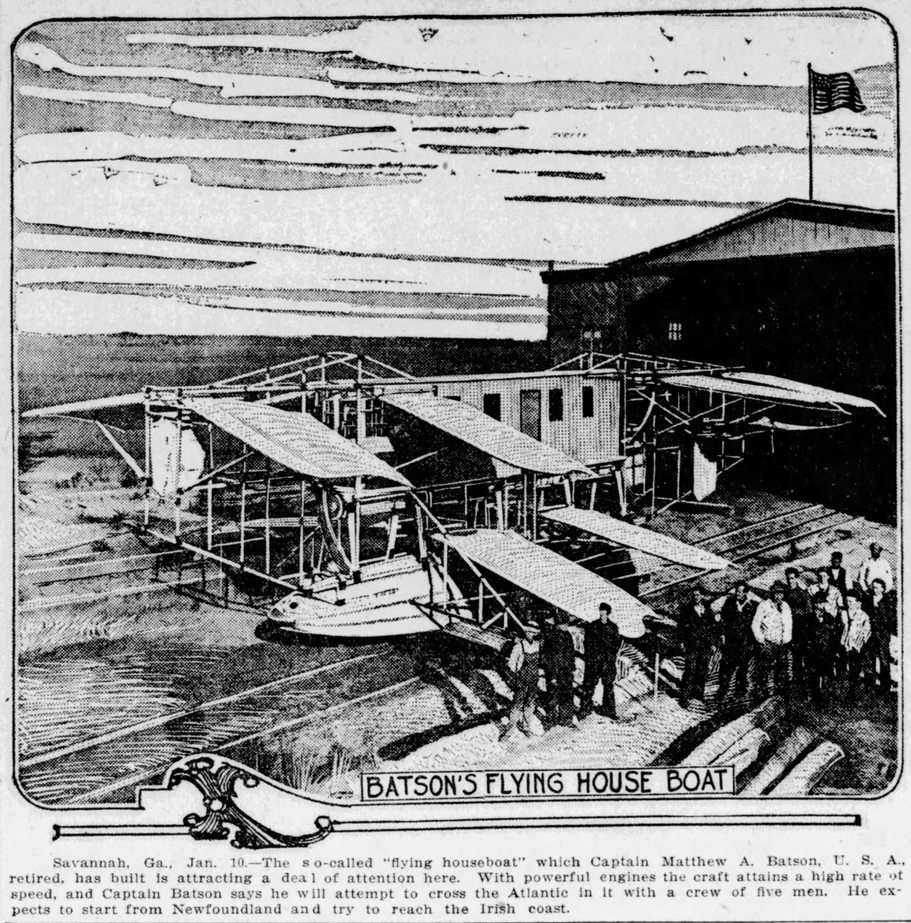
General Mills declares, however, that despite a decrease in numerical strength in the militia, the last year was one of considerable progress and improvement. The loss in number has brought about increased efficiency and he believes that the result will be an increase in strength both in organizations and in personnel.

General Mills believes that this improvement may be made more certain by enactment of a militia pay law. He strongly urges federal and state cooperation on the ground that the organized militia's welfare can be fostered only in that way.

The time has arrived, he says, for the department to formulate a scheme for theoretical instruction of the militia of all the states.

Some of the states are severely criticized for failure to take proper care of the government property so that about a millions dollars worth was dropped or carried on a suspended account. In one state, of the total number of rifles on hand there were not enough serviceable ones to equip the troops for target practice, through sheer neglect. In another the number of rifles short would equip a regiment at peace strength.

Giant of Aeroplanes, in Which Attempt Will Be Made to Cross Atlantic to the Irish Coast



Savannah, Ga., Jan. 10.—The so-called "flying houseboat" which Captain Matthew A. Batson, U. S. A., retired, has built is attracting a deal of attention here. With powerful engines the craft attains a high rate of speed, and Captain Batson says he will attempt to cross the Atlantic in it with a crew of five men. He expects to start from Newfoundland and try to reach the Irish coast.

HOW INCOME TAX MAY BE PAID

Treasury Department Issues Form Which Individuals Must Fill Out and File by March 1 — Gives Warning of the Penalties.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The long-heralded blank form to be used by individuals required by the new income tax law to make an annual return of their net annual income has been issued at the treasury department. This blank form will be of more interest to the "man in the street" who may have sufficient net income to be hit by the new law than any previously issued income tax blank or regulation. It is known as form 1,040. The penalty for failure to have this return in the hands of the collector of internal revenue on or before March 1, 1914, ranges from $20 to $1,000, says the New York Times.

Regulations covering the payment of the income tax by individuals, as distinguished from payment of the tax "at the source," have been delayed, but soon will be promulgated. The blank form 1,040, promulgated the other day, must be used under the forthcoming regulations and in accordance with "instructions." The latter have been issued as follows.

Instructions with Form 1,040.

1. This return shall be made by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and by every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof, having a net income of $3,000 or over for the taxable year, and also by every non-resident alien deriving income from property owned, and business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by him.

2. When an individual, by reason of minority, sickness or other disability or absence from the United States, is unable to make his own returns it may be made for him by his duly authorized representative.

3. The normal tax of 1 per cent shall be assessed on the total net income, less the specific exemption of $3,000 or $4,000, as the case may be. (For the year 1913 the specific exemption allowable is $2,500 or $3,333.33, as the case may be.) If, however, the normal tax has been deducted and withheld on any part of the income at the source, or in any part of the income is received as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of any corporation, etc., which is taxable upon its net income, such income shall be deducted from the individual's total net income for the purpose of calculating the amount of income on which the individual is liable for the normal tax of 1 per cent by virtue of this return.

4. The additional or super tax shall be calculated as stated.

5. This return shall be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the individual resides if he has no other place of business, otherwise in the district where he has personal place of business; or in case the person resides in a foreign country, then with the collector for the district in which his personal business is carried on in the United States.

6. This return must be filed on or before the first day of March succeeding the close of the calendar year for which return is made.

7. The penalty for failure to file the return within the time specified by law is $20 to $1,000. In case of refusal or neglect to render the return within the required time, (except in cases of sickness or absence), 50 per cent shall be added to amount of tax assessed. In case of false or fraudulent return, 100 per cent shall be added to such tax, and any person required by law to make, render, sign, or verify any return who makes any false or fraudulent return or statement with intent to defeat or evade the assessment required by this section to be made shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding $2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, with the costs of prosecution.

An Extension of Time.

8. When the return is not filed within the required time by reason of sickness or absence of the individual an extension of time, not exceeding 30 days from March 1, within which to file such return may be granted by the collector, provided an application therefor is made by the individual within the period for which such extension is desired.

9. This return, properly filled out, must be made under oath or affirmation. Affidavits may be made before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths. If before a justice of the peace or magistrate not using a seal, a certificate of the clerk of the court as to the authority of such officer to administer oaths should be attached to the return.

10. Expense for medical attendance, store accounts, family supplies, wages of domestic servants, cost of board, room, or house rent for family or personal use, are not expenses that can be deducted from gross income. In case an individual owns his own residence he cannot deduct the estimated value of his rent. Neither shall he be required to include such estimated rental of his home as income.

11. The farmer, in computing the net income from his farm for his annual return, shall include all moneys received for produce and animals sold, and for the wool and hides of animals slaughtered, provided such wool and hides are sold, and he shall deduct therefrom the sums actually paid as purchase money for the animals sold and slaughtered during the year. When animals were raised by the owner and are sold or slaughtered he shall not deduct their value as expenses or loss. He may deduct the amount of money actually paid as expenses for producing any farm products, live stock, etc. In deducting expenses for repairs on farm property, the amount deducted must not exceed the amount actually expended for such repairs during the year for which the return is made. The cost of replacing tools or machinery is a deductable expense to the extent that the cost of the new articles does not exceed the value of the old.

12. In calculating loses only such losses as shall have been actually sustained and the amount of which has been definitely ascertained during the year covered by the return can be deducted.

13. Persons receiving fees or emoluments for professional or other services, as in the case of physicians or lawyers, should include all actual receipts for services rendered in the year for which return is made, together with all unpaid accounts, charges for services or contingent income due for that year if good and collectable.

Deduction of Bad Debts.

14. Debts which were contracted during the year for which return is made, but found in said year to be worthless, may be deducted. From gross income for said year, but such debts cannot be regarded as worthless until after legal proceedings to recover the same have proved fruitless, or it clearly appears that the debtor is insolvent. If debts contracted prior to the year for which return is made were included as income in return for year in which said debts were contracted, and such debts shall subsequently prove to be worthless, they may be deducted under the head of losses in the return for the year in which such debts were charged off as worthless.

15. Amounts due or accrued to the individual members of a partnership from the net earnings of the partnership, whether apportioned and distributed or not, shall be included in the annual return of the individual.

16. The United States pensions shall be included as income.

17. Estimated advance in value of real estate is not required to be reported unless the increased value is taken up on the books of the individual as an increase of assets.

18. Costs of suits and other legal proceedings arising from ordinary business may be treated as an expense of such business, and may be deducted from gross income for the year in which such costs were paid.

19. An unmarried individual or a married individual not living with wife or husband shall be allowed an exemption of $3,000. When husband and wife live together they shall be allowed jointly a total exemption of only $4,000 on their aggregate income. They may make a joint return, both subscribing it thereto, or if they have separate incomes, they may make separate returns; but in no case shall they jointly claim more than $4,000 exemption of their aggregate income.

20. In computing net income there shall be excluded the compensation of all officers and employes of a state or any political subdivision thereof, except when such compensation is paid by the United States government.

The income tax experts of the government assert their belief that with blank form 1.040 in hand no person subject to the tax should have any difficulty in making the return of annual net income as required by the new law. The blank spaces to be filled in form 1.040 cover three pages. The first page contains a summary of the individual's gross income, general deductions to be allowed, net income, deductions and exemptions allowed in computing income subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent., a statement of the taxable income on which the normal tax is to be calculated and provision for calculating the additional or super-tax on incomes that exceed $20,000.

The spaces on the first page of form 1,040 are to be filled only after entries have been made on the other two pages, but this is because the first page is a summary of totals on the other and based upon the calculations that must be made in filling out the other pages. The second page of form 1,040 is arranged so as to aid the individual in making return of his "gross income," which statement must show in the proper spaces the entire amount of gains, profits and income received by or accrued to the individual from all sources during the year.

Description of Income.

The individual's income is to be described as follows:

1. Total amount derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid.

2. Total amount derived from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce, or sales or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or personal property, including bonds, stocks, etc.

3. Total amount of gains and profits and from interest on notes, mortgages and securities (other than reported on lines 5 and 6 . . . .)

4. Total aount of gains and profits derived from partnership business, whether the same be divided and distributed or not.

5. Total amount of fixed and determinable annual gains, profits, and income derived fom interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust, or other similar obligations of corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, whether payable annually or at shorter or longer periods.

6. Total amount of income derived from coupons, checks or bills of exchange for or in payment of interest upon bonds issued in foreign countries and upon foreign mortgages or like obligations (not payable in the United States), and also from coupons, checks or bills of exchange for or in payment of any dividends upon the stock or interest upon the obligations of foreign corporations, associations, and insurance companies engaged in business in foreign countries.

7. Total amount of income received from fiduciaries.

8. Total amount of income derived from any source whatever not specified or entered elsewhere on this page.

All of the above income that may have been deducted and withheld at the source is to be itemized in one column, and all of the above on which the tax has not been withheld at the source is to be shown in a separate but parallel column. To the aggregate of these columns must be added the total amount of income derived from dividends on the stock or from net earnings of corporations, joint stock companies, associations or insurance companies subject to the tax, and the result will be designated as the "total gross income."

The third page of the blank form promulgated is arranged so as to indicate the "general deductions" to be allowed to the individual. These "general deductions" are enumerated as:

1. Amount of necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on business but not including business expenses or partnerships and not including personal, living or family expenses.

2. All interest paid within the year on personal indebtedness of the taxpayer.

3. All national, state, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year, not including those assessed against local benefits.

4. Losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms or shipwrecks, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

5. Debts due which have been actually ascertained to be worthless and which have been charged off within the year.

6. Amount representing a reasonable allowance for exhausting wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in business, not to exceed in the case of mines 5 per cent of gross value at the mine of the output for the year for which the computation is made, but no deduction is to be made for any amount of expense of restoring property or making good its exhaustion for which allowance is or has been made.

After having ascertained his "gross income," and the amount of the "general deductions," as thus outlined, the individual would make these entries on the front page of form 1,040, subtract the "general deductions" from the "gross income," thereby ascertaining the "net income." From this "net income" must be eliminated certain deductions and exemptions allowed in computing the income subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent. These deductions are:

1. Dividends and net earnings received or accrued of corporations, etc., subject to like tax.

2. Amount of income on which the normal tax has been deducted and withheld at the source.

3. Specific exemption of $3,000 or $4,000, as the case may be.

When these deductions have been made from the "net income" the result is described as the "taxable income on which the normal tax of 1 per cent is to be calculated." When the net income exceeds $20,000 the additional tax must be calculated according to form 1,040. The addition of the total "additional" or "super" tax to the total "normal" tax of 1 per cent will give the total tax liability.

100 BODIES ARE FOUND

Cliff Falls on Jap Refugees, Killing Many.

Kagoshima, Japan, Jan. 19.—Three hundred refugees from Sakura were buried under a falling cliff in a neighboring village today. One hundred bodies have been recovered.

This new disaster is a result of the volcanic eruptions and earthquakes which for a week have devastated the island of Sakura and made a wreck of this city. The eruptions and earthquakes continue, but with activity much subdued.

WILL U. S. OWN RAILROADS

Washington, Jan. 16.—To instruct the house commerce commission to report as early as practicable a bill for the government ownership of the railroads of the country, a resolution was introduced today by Rep. Crosser, Democrat, of Ohio.

It sets forth that the railroads have been conducted in a manner prejudicial to the best interests of the country.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, O., Jan. 19.—A decline was looked for in wheat at the opening of the market here this morning. Foreign cables were from ⅛c to ¼c lower than previous closes. These lower cables, the liberal world's shipments, and the weakness at Buenos Aires all were factors towards making a lower market. The demand for cash wheat in this country is healthy and quite a little is expected to be worked for export. Domestic weather is largely unsettled, with considerable rain since Saturday and mild temperatures. The heavy domestic situation is further added to by snows over much of the wheat belt and more predicted. Cash started the day the same as Saturday's close, but May was ⅛c down.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 19.	Close Jan. 17.
Wheat—					
Cash	99½	99½	99	99	99½
May	1.04⅛	1.04⅛	1.03⅝	1.03⅝	1.04¼
July	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	....
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	65¼	65¼
May	67½	67⅝	67½	67⅝	67⅝
July	67	67⅛	66¾	66¾	67⅛
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	40⅝	40⅝
May	42½	42⅝	42½	42½	42½
July	41½	41⅝	41½	41½	41½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	9.00	8.95
Jan.	8.95	9.00	8.95	9.00	8.95
Feb.	9.00	9.07½	9.00	9.07½	9.00
March	9.00	9.02½	9.00	9.02½	8.95
April	8.60	8.62½	8.60	8.62½	8.60
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	63½	63½
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.80	10.80
March	10.90	....	....	10.90	10.90
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	2.47½	2.45
Feb.	2.50	....	....	2.52½	2.50
March	2.52½	....	....	2.55	2.52½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	92¼	92¼	91⅝	91⅝	92¼
July	87⅞	88	87⅝	87½	87⅞
Corn—					
May	66	66⅜	65⅜	65⅝	66
July	65⅛	65¼	64¾	64⅝	65⅛
Oats—					
May	39½	39¾	39¼	39½	39½
July	39⅛	39⅜	38⅞	39⅛	39

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	....	....	....	21.80	21.62
May	21.72	21.92	21.70	21.90	21.72
Lard—					
Jan.	11.12	11.17	11.12	11.17	11.05
May	11.37	11.40	11.35	11.40	11.32
July	11.47	11.50	11.47	11.50	11.42
Ribs—					
Jan.	11.65	11.70	11.65	11.70	11.50
May	11.70	11.80	11.70	11.80	11.67
July	11.82	11.92	11.82	11.90	....

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	87½	87⅜
July	....	....	....	89⅛	89⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	88⅛	88⅜
July	....	....	....	89⅜	89⅞

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 19.—Flour steady spring patents, $4.40@4.50; winter straights, $4.15@4.25; winter patents, $4.40@4.65; spring clears, $4.00@4.420; extra No. 1 winter, $3.50@3.50; Kansas straights, $4.05@4.15. There was little decline in wheat this morning, the result of disappointing cables and large world's shipments; May, 99 1-8@99 1-4c. Pork steady; mess, $23.50@24.00; family, $24.50@27.00; short clears, $20.25@22.50. Beef steady mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $10.00@20.00. Lard steady; middle west, $11.10@11.20. Petroleum steady; refined New York bulk, $5.25; barrels, $8.75; cases, $11.25. Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c. Hay steady; standard, $1.02½; No. 1, $1.05@1.07½; No. 2, 95c@$1.00; No. 3, 85@90c. Hides steady; Bogota, 30½@31½c; Central America, 29½c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28@29c.

Raw sugar, firm; Muscovado, 2.83c; centrifugal 3.33c; molasses sugar, 2.58c; refined, steady; cut loaf, 5.05c; crushed, 4.95c; mold A, 4.60c; cubes, 4.30c; XXXX powdered, 4.20; powdered, 4.15c; fine granulated, 4.05c; diamond A, 4.05c; confectioners A, 3.95c; No. 1, 3.90c.

Butter, steady, 5,500 tubs. Creamery, extras 33½@34c; firsts, 29@32½c; seconds, 25½@28½c; held extras, 31½@32½c; firsts, 28½@31c; seconds, 25@28c; process, extras, 24½@25c; factory, current make, 21½@22c; packing stock No. 2, 20½c. Cheese, firm, 900 boxes. State, whole milk, held, specials, 17¾@18c; average fancy, 17¼@17½c; fresh specials, 17¼@17½c; average fancy, 17c. Western, whole milk daisies, 17¼@17½c; Young Americas, 17¼@17½c; twins and flats, 17½@17¾c; skims, 3@14c. Eggs, unsettled, 4,500 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 36@37c; extra firsts, 34½@35c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 31@32½c; refrigerator, firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29½@30c; lower grades, 23@29c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, 37@42c; hennery browns, 36@37c; mixed colors, 34@35c; European, fresh, 29@32c; held, fresh, 24@29c. Dressed poultry, firm, fowls, 15@19c; western chickens, 15@24c; fowls, 15@19c; turkeys, 18@25c.

Cotton.

New York, Jan. 19.—Cotton futures opened steady; January, 12.42c; March, 12.46c; May, 12.46c; July, 12.40c; October, 11.77c.

Trading was less active than in the morning, but the market held every steady, with active months ruling about 10 to 12 points net higher on continued covering and scattered buying.

Cotton futures closed steady: January, 12.41c; March, 12.62c; May, 12.43c; July, 12.37c; October, 11.73c. Spot quiet; middling, 13.00c; gulf, 13.25c.

Bullish private spot advices seemed to create sufficient demand to absorb realizing sales during the early afternoon, and prices held steady with active months about 10 to 11 points net higher.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Jan. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; market slower; good to choice heavy steers, $8.65@8.90; choice handy fat steers, $8.35@8.50; common to fair steers, $6.35@7.25; good to choice heifers, $7.50@8.10; good to choice fat cows, $6.25@7.00; common to fair cows, $4.00@5.75; choice butcher bulls, $7.00@7.50; milch cows, $50@100. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market active; prime heavies, $8.50@8.60; heavy mixed, $8.60@8.70; mediums and Yorkers, $8.75@8.80; pigs, $8.00@8.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 700; market active; top sheep, $6.00; top lambs, $8.25. Calves—Receipts, 360; market steady; top, $12.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Hogs—Receipts, 45,000; market strong; bulk of sales, $8.35@8.50; light, $8.15@8.45; mixed, $8.25@8.52½; heavy, $8.15@8.50; rough, $8.15@8.25; pigs, $6.75@8.20. Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; market steady; beevers, $6.70@9.50; Texas steers, $6.00@8.10; stockers and feeders, $5.10@7.75; cows and heifers, $3.50@8.50; calves, $7.50@11.50. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; market slow; native, $4.75@5.55; yearlings, $5.85@7.05; lambs, native, $6.75@8.00.

WOMEN'S BANK TO CELEBRATE

Berlin Has Only Institution of Kind in World.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—The Berlin Women's Bank, which is believed to be the only bank in the world run for and by women exclusively, has just completed five years of existence and is to celebrate the event on January 17.

A luncheon will be given on that date with several hundred guests and future plans for the development of the bank will be announced.

One of the day's events will be the announcement that the bank has decided to issue the world's first financial daily for women. It will start with an edition of 30,000 which represents the bank's present list of shareholders and clients.

The bank's assets now amount roundly to $250,000. It paid a five per cent dividend in 1912. What will be distributed for 1913, will be made public on Saturday.

WOULD BOOST P. O. DEPOSITS

U. S. Could Take Care of $75,000,000 Easily.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Authority to increase the government postal savings bank deposits to $75,000,000 without additional expense of handling is sought by the postoffice department in urging an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill now pending in the house. The plan has the backing of Postmaster General Buleson and Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery. "We could take care of deposits of $75,000,000 without an added dollar of cost," Mr. Dockery declares in urging the amendment which is a new feature of the bill.

According to a conservative estimate, in an ocean steamer of 100 feet beam, 950 feet in length, and 60,000-horsepower, no less than 20 per cent of the horsepower, or about 12,000, would be consumed in overcoming head-wind resistance when the ship was steaming at 15 knots against a 65-mile gale.

For Excessive
URIC ACID
Take FF.
Compounded from Carbonate Lithia, Cascarin, Oil Juniper, Ext. Corn Silk, Ext. Pichi, Ext. Buchu, Ext. Uva Ursi, and Excipient Q. S.
A 75c Case Sent for Proof

To every reader of The Weekly Blade who gets up mornings nervous tired and miserable; who has backache, headache, poor appetite, limb weariness and lack of energy; whose bladder is weak, sore and inflamed, urine scalds, is hard to pass, full of sediment, too frequent and perhaps gets you up nights; whose joints, muscles and cords are swollen, painful and stiff.

There should be comfort in the fact that the Fidelity Formula Company, of 543 A, High st., Middletown, Conn, (a well established and responsible concern), are distributing a remedy of splendid quality called FF and whose ingredients are so wholesome and harmless they are not afraid to make them public.

If you will cut out this notice and send to above company together with your address and 15c toward incidental expenses they will ship you by return parcel post without further cost or obligation one regular 75c case containing 45 tablets or 15 days' treatment for all ordinary cases.

So confident are they of the smooth, steady and natural action of FF that after using it all if you are not clearly convinced it is getting down to the cause of the trouble and bringing more solid comfort and genuine benefit than anything you have ever used they will return the 15c without any argument. This offer is limited to those who have never tried FF and only one case to a family. All dealings confidential. Send now while you have the opportunity.

New Retainer for Rupture

Don't Throw Away Another Dollar on Trusses or Appliances. I Have Perfected an Automatic Retainer that Cures Rupture, and I Allow You to Wear It 10 Days to Prove Its Worth.

Believing I have the greatest rupture device ever invented, I desire to place one in the hands of every ruptured man, woman or child who reads this paper. I don't ask you to buy it outright; I simply ask you to put it on and wear it for ten days, giving it in the meantime the most convincing test you can, and if you do not find it the greatest invention for rupture you ever wore, return it and the trial will cost you nothing.

Send your name and address to F. L. McWETHY, 107 Hoffmaster Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich., and he will send you measure chart and all particulars.

U. S. Paten No. 672706

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Pleasing Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent by Mail to All Who Write.

Free trial treatments of Enervita, a most pleasing remedy are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. John B. Howell. So many who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of man weakness have written thanking him for the great benefit received, therefore, Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatments to all men who write. It is a home treatment and all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength-giving treatment at home.

The first treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to relieve the ills and troubles that come from years of the abuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to John S. Howell M. D., Suite 715, Auditorium Building, Cleveland, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

QUICK RELIEF FOR ASTHMA
Enough of my new ASTHMA powder to last an average case about 3 months for $1.00. Sent by Parcel Post. FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. S, Whetzel Bldg., 326 N. Crawford Ave.,

SUGAR
25 lbs. 75c

Best granulated cane, if ordered with $10 worth of our other groceries, or 50 lbs. for $1.50 if with a $20 grocery order; Toilet Soap, worth 25c, only 11c for 3 large cakes; 12 bars best 5c Naptha Soap, 35c; 3 cans Baked Beans with pork, 23c; 60c Tea, 39c; 60c Baking Powder, 17c and

10,000 Other Big Bargains

sold by us direct by mail to consumers at wonderful price reductions. You save middlemen's profits, losses and expenses. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Grocery Bargain List Free. Send Now.

It's free—just send a postal. Check full of money-saving bargain offers. Let us show you how to cut your grocery bills one-third. Write now. Send for the big Grocery Bargain List TODAY.

W. & H. Walker 1821 Herr's Island Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEMANDS NATION OWN COAL MINES

Senator Martine Makes Plea in Report on Strike in West Virginia.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—Government ownership of the great coal mines of the country as a remedy for strike disturbances was recommended yesterday by Senator Martine, of New Jersey, in a report submitted to Chairman Swanson, of the senate committee which investigated the West Virginia coal strike troubles.

Senator Martine, charged particularly with the inquiry regarding interference with the mails and the employment of contract labor, reported the evidence failed to establish either of these conditions.

The report attributed much of the violence and bloodshed in West Virginia to the presence of armed guards hired by the mine operators, and recommended the passage of a bill which Senator Martine introduced in the senate last session, prohibiting the employment of armed police by private organizations.

Says Mails Were Not Hampered.

"While there was some delay in distributing mail, owing to the strike and general disturbed conditions existing in this district," said the senator, "I found no attempt to suppress the general mail delivery to the patrons of the respective postoffices of this district.

"Regarding the employment of immigrant labor in blocks or on contract from foreign countries, this, too, was found impossible to establish. The fact was plainly brought out that labor was hired by agents of the mine owners in the great cities and that the said agents did not tell the men so hired the whole truth of the situation at the place of destination.

"In no spirit of malice or hatred, but with a view that the country through knowledge of the true conditions may right the wrong, I charge that the hiring of armed bodies of men by private mine owners and other corporations and the use of steel armored trains, machine guns, and bloodhounds on defenseless men, women and children is but a little way removed from barbarism.

"Coal under our civilization is a necessity. This great commodity cannot be increased a fraction of a pound, yet our population is multiplying by leaps and bounds each year, thereby increasing the demands for this article. We must have warmth for our bodies and fuel with which to cook our foods.

Wants Mines Held by Government.

"With this condition existing and avarice as the dominating characteristic in man, at the risk of criticism by my many friends and countrymen, unhesitatingly, I say government ownership of the mines is the only hope or solution for those who may come after.

"These thoughts are not a dream of today, but the result of many years of thought and consideration. My recent investigation into conditions in the Paint and Cabin Creek strike with all the attendant horrors, has confirmed my thoughts into fixed judgment."

COXEY LIEUTENANT DIES

Washington, Jan. 16.—Carl Browne, chief lieutenant to "General" Coxey in the march from Massillon, Ohio, to the capital in 1894, dropped on the street here today from acute indigestion and died soon after in a hospital.

OLD COINS WANTED. $1 to $600 paid for hundreds of coins dated before 1894. Send 10 cents for our coin value book, it may mean a fortune. ROCKWELL & CO., 3265 Archer Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN

for selling 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box. A great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward this beautiful gold laid bracelet and the gold filled wedding ring, or choice from our premium catalogue. SEND NO MONEY, we trust you.

ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 277. Woodsboro, Md.

AGENTS—$30 a Week

Triple-Air Mantle Lamp. Generates gas from ordinary coal-oil, heating mantle to a powerful incandescence. Produces a whiter, brighter light than gas or electricity. Our patented generator does it all. Every demonstration means a sale. Price within reach of all. Enormous profits to agents. Write quick for territory and 15-day free trial offer.

THOMAS MANTLE LAMP CO. 0878 West St. Dayton, Ohio

431 Valentine, Easter, CARDS, Scenes, Seals, Views, Silver, Gold, Art colors, Beautiful Doves, Rabbits, Eggs, etc. **10c** ALL for ONLY 4 Pkgs. 24c, 20 Pkgs. for $1.00 ELSIE MFG. CO. 808A, 542 Dearborn St. Chicago

Shetland Pony FREE

Many other prizes—bicycles, cameras, watches, tool chests, gold rings, bracelets, pocket knives, etc. Full information and big premium list Free. Write me Today.

E. T. Meredith, 229 Success Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

CELEBRATION FOR TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE READERS!

Doubtless every reader of the Toledo Weekly Blade feels acquainted with Specialist Sproule, of 43 Trade Building, Boston, through his long advertising in this paper. He has cured many, many of its readers and their families through his New Method of Treatment.

To celebrate his 25th Anniversary, he offers to every reader of this paper a Catarrh Treatment FREE.

Turn to the 6th page, 3d column, and you will read all about it. Don't fail to share in the generous celebration.

MESSAGE ON TRUSTS READ TO CONGRESS

President Wilson Makes Most Important Appearance Since Inauguration.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Except for a cabinet meeting on departmental affairs, President Wilson had before him today a single engagement, perhaps the most important of his administration—an address to congress on antitrust legislation.

For the fifth time since last April congress prepared to assemble in joint session to hear read in person a message from the nation's chief executive.

While the novelty of the precedent-breaking event has departed somewhat with the recurrence of the President's visits to the capitol, there was apparent today the same intense interest in the subject matter of his speech.

In many ways the President considers the trust question as the most vital of public problems. He believes that while tariff revision and currency reform were corrective of themselves, their absolute success depends largely on the destruction of private monopoly and the elimination of restraints of trade through which the prices of commodities are controlled or discriminations in credit are practiced.

Since the President's address is designed to express the doctrine which the Democratic majority is expected to follow in its efforts to frame legislation that would meet acknowledged evils in the business world, members of all political parties waited eagerly to learn the tenor and the scope of the President's recommendations.

Congress Awaits Him.

The President arrived at the capitol at 12:25 o'clock. Both houses were assembled and waiting for his appearance.

The President was ushered into the crowded chamber at 12:29 o'clock while the audience rose and gave him prolonged applause and cheers.

The President took his place at the clerk's desk and began reading promptly at 12:30 o'clock. His auditors gave rapt attention. The scene was a colorful one and no less dramatic than on any of the previous occasions when the President, setting aside precedents that had prevailed since George Washington's time, came to the halls of congress to address the national legislative body in person.

A Wave of Color.

The high banked galleries presented a wave of color. On the floor, the legislators in sombre conventional garb packed the hall to its utmost corners. Secretaries Garrison, Daniels and Wilson, and Postmaster General Burleson had seats on the floor and other officials were clustered about the speaker's dais. Hundreds of people straining for a glimpse of the President and unable to secure admission packed the halls of the capitol.

The roars of applause that began when the President entered was only stilled by Mr. Wilson's evident desire to proceed with his reading, and as he began in a clear voice that carried throughout the chamber one might almost have heard a pin drop.

As the President read his message of "business peace and industrial freedom," as administration supporters called it, he frequently was interrupted with long applause and, at times demonstrations approaching cheering. His reference to interlocking directorates was received without demonstration, but when he referred to the proposal to authorize the interstate commerce commission to regulate the financial operations of the railroads a burst of applause halted the reading and the President had to wait for it to subside.

Another round of applause followed the President's statement as to railroad control with its declaration that the "business of production must be separated from the business of transportation."

The declaration for an interstate trade commission was received in silence and applause greeted the statement that "penalties and punishments should fall, not upon business itself, but upon the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to those things which public policy and sound business practice condemn."

Loud applause greeted the conclusion of the President's address at 12:51 o'clock.

The president spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

"In my report on the state of the union, which I had the privilege of reading to you on the second of December, last, I ventured to reserve for discussion at a later date the subject of additional legislation regarding the very difficult and intricate matter of trusts and monopolies.

Time Is Opportune.

"The time now seems opportune to turn to that great question; not only because the currency legislation, which absorbed your attention and the attention of the country in December, is now disposed of, but also because opinion seems to be clearing about us with singular rapidity in this other great field of action.

"In the matter of the currency it cleared suddenly and very happily after the much-debated act was passed: in respect of the monopolies which have multiplied about us and in regard to the various means by which they have been organized and maintained it seems to be coming to a clear and all but universal agreement in anticipation of our action, as if by way of preparation, making the way easier to see and easier to set out upon with confidence and without confusion of counsel.

"Legislation has its atmosphere like everything else, and the atmosphere of accommodation and mutual understanding which we now breathe with so much refreshment is matter of sincere congratulation. It ought to make our task very much less difficult and embarrassing than it would have been had we been obliged to continue to act amidst the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism which has so long made it impossible to approach such questions with dispassionate fairness. Constructive legislation, when successful, is always the embodiment of convincing experience and of the mature public opinion which finally springs out of that experience. Legislation is a business of interpretation, not of origination, and it is now plain what the opinion is to which we must give effect in this matter. It is not recent or hasty opinion. It springs out of the experience of a whole generation. It has classified itself by long contest and those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it are now frankly and honorably yielding to it and seeking to conform their actions to it.

The Ways of Peace.

"The great business men who organized and financed monopoly and those who administered it in actual everyday transactions have year after year, until now, either denied its existence or justified it as necessary for the effective maintenance and development of the vast business processes of the country in the modern circumstances of trade and manufacture and finance; but all the while opinion has made head against them. The average business man is convinced that the ways of liberty are also the ways of peace and the ways of success as well and at last the masters of business on the great scale have begun to yield their preference and purpose, perhaps their judgment also, in honorable surrender.

Not to Hamper.

"What we are purposing to do, therefore, is, happily, not to hamper or interfere with business as enlightened business men prefer to do it, or in any sense to put it under the ban. The antagonism between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best business judgment of America, to what we know to be the business conscience and honor of the land. The government and business men are ready to meet each other half way in a common effect to square business methods with both public opinion and the law. The best informed men of the business world condemn the methods and processes and consequences of monopoly as we condemn them; and the instinctive judgment of the vast majority of business men everywhere goes with them. We shall now be their spokesmen. That is the strength of our position and the sure prophecy of what will ensue when our reasonable work is done.

"When serious contest ends, when men unite in opinion and purpose those who are to change their ways of business, finding that they have to make the change, it is possible to effect it in the way in which prudent and thoughtful and patriotic men would wish to see it brought about, with as few, as slight, as easy and simple business readjustments as possible in the circumstances, nothing essential disturbed, nothing torn up by the roots, no parts rent asunder which can be left in wholesome combination. Fortunately, no measures of sweeping or novel change are necessary. It will be understood that our object is NOT to unsettle business or anywhere seriously to break its established courses athwart. On the contrary, we desire the laws we are now about to pass to be the bulwarks and safeguards of industry against the forces that have disturbed it. What we have to do can be done in a new spirit, in thoughtful moderation, without revolution of any untoward kind.

"Indefensible."

"We are all agreed that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable; and our program is founded upon that conviction. It will be a comprehensive but not a radical or unacceptable program and these are its items, the changes which seem deliberation sanctions and for which business wants:

"It waits with acquiescence, in the first place, for laws which will effectually prohibit and prevent such interlockings of the PERSONAL of the directorates of great corporations—banks and railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies—as in effect result in making those who borrow and those who lend practically one and the same; those who sell and those who buy but the same persons trading with one another under different names and in different combinations, and those who affect to compete in fact partners and masters of some whole field of business. Sufficient time should be allowed, of course, in which to effect these changes of organization without inconvenience or confusion.

"Such a prohibition will work much more than a mere negative good by correcting the serious evils which have arisen because, for example, the men who have been the directing spirits of the great investment banks have usurped the place which belongs to independent industrial management working in its own behalf. It will bring new men, new energies, a new spirit of initiative, new blood, into the management of our great business enterprises. It will open the field of industrial development and organization to scores of men who have been obliged to serve when their abilities entitled them to direct. It will immensely hearten the young men coming on, and will greatly enrich the business activities of the whole country.

See Great Harm.

"In the second place, business men as well as those who direct public affairs now recognize and recognize with painful clearness, the great harm and injustice which has been done to many, if not all, of the great railroad systems of the country by the way in which they have been financed and their own distinctive interests subordinated to the interests of the men who financed them and of other business enterprises which those men wish to promote. The country is ready, therefore, to accept, and accept with relief as well as approval, a law which will confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which the railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development to meet the rapidly growing requirements of the country for increased and improved facilities of transportation. We cannot postpone action in this matter without leaving the railroads exposed to many serious handicaps and hazzards; and the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected. Upon this question those who are chiefly responsible for the actual management and operation of the railroads have spoken very plainly, and very earnestly, with a purpose we ought to be quick to accept. It will be one step, and a very important one, toward the necessary separation of the business of production from the business of transportation.

Business Has Suffered.

"The business of the country awaits also, has long awaited, and has suffered because it could not obtain, further and more explicit legislative definition of the policy and meaning of the existing anti-trust law. Nothing hampers business like uncertainty. Nothing daunts or discourages it like the necessity to take chances, to run the risk of falling under the condemnation of the law before it can make sure just what the law is. Surely we are sufficiently familiar with the actual processes and methods of monopoly and of the many hurtful restrains of trade to make definition possible, at any rate up to the limits of what experience has disclosed. These practices, being now abundantly disclosed, can be explicitly and item by item forbidden by statute in such terms as will practically eliminate uncertainty, the law itself and the penalty being made equally plain.

"And the business men of the country desire more than that the menace of legal process in these matters be made explicit and intelligible. They desire the advice, the definite guidance and information which can be supplied by an administrative body, an interstate trade commission.

"The opinion of the country would instantly approve of such a commission. It would not wish to see it empowered to make terms with monopoly or in any sort to assume control of business, as if government made itself responsible. It demands such a commission only as an indispensable instrument of information and publicity, as a clearing house for the facts by which both the public mind and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided, and as an instrumentality for doing justice to business where the processes of the courts or the natural forces of correction outside the courts are inadequate to adjust the remedy to the wrong in a way that will meet all the equities and circumstances of the case.

May Hurt Market.

"Producing industries, for examples, which have passed the point up to which combination may be consistent with the public interest and the freedom of trade, cannot always be dissected into their component units as readily as railroad companies or similar organizations can be. Their dissolution by ordinary legal processes may often-times involve financial consequences likely to overwhelm the security market and bring upon it those very breakdown and confusion. There ought to be an administrative commission capable of directing and shaping such corrective processes, not only in aid of the courts, but also by independent suggestion if necessary.

"Inasmuch as our object and the spirit of our action in these matters is to meet business half way in its processes of self-control and disturb its legitimate course as little as possible, we ought to see to it, and the judgment of practical and sagacious applaud is if we did see to it, that penalties and punishments should fall not upon business itself, to its confusion and interruption, but upon the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to do things which public policy and sound business practice condemn. Every process of business is done as the command or upon the initiative of some ascertainable person or group of persons.

Individually Responsible.

These should be held individually responsible and the punishment should fall upon them, not upon the business organization of which they make illegal use. It should be one of the main objects of our legislation to divest such persons of their corporate cloak and deal with them as with those who do not represent their corporations, but merely by deliberate intention break the law. Business men the country through would, I am sure, applaud us if we were to take effectual steps to see that the officers and directors of great business bodies were prevented from bringing them and the business of the country into disrepute and danger.

"Other questions remain which will need very thoughtful and practical treatment. Enterprises, in these modern days of great individual fortunes are oftenimes interlocked, not by being under the control of the same directors, but by the fact that the greater part of their corporate stock is owned by a single person or group of persons who are in some way intimately related in interest. We are agreed, I take it, that holding companies should be prohibited, but what of the controlling private ownership of individuals or actually co-operative groups of individuals? Shall the private owners of capital stock be suffered to be themselves in effect holding companies? We do not wish, I suppose, to forbid the purchase of stocks by any person who plans to buy them in such quantities as he can afford, or in any way arbitrarily to limit the sale of stocks to bona fide purchasers. Shall we require the owners of stock when their voting power in several companies which ought to be independent of one another, would constitute actual control, to make election in which of them they will exercise their right to vote? This question I venture for your consideration.

Redress for Wrongs.

"There is another matter in which imperative consideration of justice and fair play suggest thoughtful remedial action. No only to do many of the combinations effected or sought to be effected in the industrial world work an injustice upon the public in general; they also directly and seriously injure the individuals who are put out of business in one unfair way or another by the many dislodging and exterminating forces of combination. I hope that we shall agree in giving private individuals who claim to have been injured by these processes the right to found their suits for redress upon the facts and judgments proved and entered in suits by the government where the government has upon its own initiative sued the combinations complained of and won its suit, and that the statute of limitations shall be suffered to run against such litigants only from the date of the conclusion of the government's action. It is not fair that the private litigant should be obliged to set up and establish again the facts which the government has proved. He cannot afford, he has not the power, to make use of such processes of inquiry as the government has command of. Thus shall individual justice be done while the processes of business are rectified and squared with the general conscience.

WILSON'S MESSAGE IN BRIEF

The chief points which the President singled out in his message as a basis for trust legislation were:

1. Effectual prohibition of the interlocking or directorates of great corporations—banks, railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies.

2. A law to confer upon the interstate commerce commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which railroads are henceforth to be supplied with money they need for proper development and improved transportation facilities. The President made it clear that "the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected" in this regard.

3. Definition of "the many hurtful restraints of trade," by explicit legislation supplementary to the Sherman law.

4. The creation of a commission to aid the courts and act as a clearing house of information in helping business to conform with the law.

5. Provision of penalties and punishments to fall upon individuals responsible for unlawful business practices.

6. Prohibition of holding companies and suggestion that the voting power of individuals holding shares in numerous corporations might be restricted.

7. Giving to private individuals the right to found suits for redress on facts and judgments proven in government suits and providing that statute of limitations should run only from the date of conclusion of the government's action.

A Specimen Exhibit of Mexican Refugees

TYPICAL REFUGEE

He is the type of Mexican native making up the body of refugees who have fled from Vila's soldiers across the Rio Grande to find shelter under Uncle Sam's rifles.

They are poodly fed, ill clad people of the peasant class and carry most of their worldly goods on their backs

SEVEN SHOT TO DEATH DURING CONVICT FIGHT

Prisoners Get Pistols From Outside and Make Break, Using Phone Girl as Shield.

DEAD

John R. Thomas, Muskogee, formerly U. S. district judge.

H. H. Drover, superintendent Bertillon department.

Patrick E. Oates, assistant deputy warden.

F. C. Godfrey, guard.

China Reed, under sentence of two years for larceny.

Tom Lane, Pauls Valley, under five years' sentence for forgery.

Charles Koontz, Comanche county, serving 40 years for manslaughter.

WOUNDED.

John Martin, turnkey, shot through cheek.

C. L. Wood, guard, shot through arm.

Mary Foster, telephone operator, shot through leg.

McAllester, Okla., Jan. 20.—Quiet prevailed today at the state penitentiary, where last night seven persons lost their lives during a battle between the guards and three convicts who attempted to escape.

Bodies of the three prison employes shot down while at their posts of duty and three convicts were at the penitentiary morgue, while in the city, a few miles distant, the body of Judge John R. Thomas, of Muskogee, a visitor at the prison, killed by a convict's bullet, awaited final preparation for shipment to relatives.

In the prison hospital suffering from bullet wounds were Miss Mary Foster, telephone operator at the prison; John Martin, turnkey, and C. L. Wood, guard.

Pistols, smuggled into the prison and reaching the hands of Charles Koontz, China Reed and Tom Lane, the convicts who gave up their lives in their dash for liberty. Today Warden W. R. Dick continued the searching investigation to discover the means by which the weapons came within the walls. Word came from Oklahoma City that a special commission might be appointed to make an investigation of the affair.

Shoot Turnkey.

Armed with their pistols, Reed, Lane and Koontz, when labor ended for the day in the tailor shop where they were employed, made their way through a basement storeroom and up a dark stairway to the entry room of the main building. There stood John Martin, the turnkey, but before he realized what the presence of the men meant a shot passed through his cheek, knocking him down. Quickly the men took his keys.

With a shout to the other prisoners to join them the three rushed forward. Oates, the assistant warden, was in their path. Reed shot him through the heart. Near the door of the warden's office sat Judge Thomas, who was waiting to see Warden Dick on business.

"Boys, I'm an innocent bystander, just here on private business," the judge called as he sprang to his feet and put up his hands.

In reply came a shot from the convicts and he fell dead. Another shot wounded Wood, a guard.

Overturn Switchboard.

Miss Foster, the telephone operator, then came in for attention from the three. With an oath they overturned the switchboard, hoping to disconnect the wires.

Half cringing as the rifles of the guards cracked from various quarters, the three convicts hesitated, but only for an instant. Lured by the hope of freedom, the three went forward toward the gate d,ragging Miss Foster with them. As they neared the doorway they lifted the telephone operator and carrying her as a shield the three huddled behind her as they rushed from the building.

Godfrey, one of the guards, attempted to halt them. Promptly he was shot to death. A bullet that went wild passed through the office door of Drover, the Bertillon expert, and killed that official.

Out of the building, Reed, Koontz and Lane made their way on a trot to the gate.

None of the guards dared shoot because of the human shield, the telephone girl, carried by the desperate men. A shot finally was fired and it hit Miss Foster in the leg.

Reaching the gate the three men dropped their burden after unlocking the last barrier to freedom and sprang into a buggy. Lashing the horse, the convicts sped down the road.

The dash for liberty was short, however. Guards on horseback came within shooting distance and a running fight began. The convicts made a desperate fight as the buggy lurched along, but it was soon over. Bullet after bullet from the guns of the guards found its mark and when the horse at last fell from a shot and the guards came up the three convicts lay dead in the buggy.

WATCH, RING & CHAIN FREE

Wear this handsome stem wind & set watch, fully Guaranteed, also Ring & Chain for selling 20 Jewelry articles at 10c each. Herman & Co. 2430 N. Halsted St. Dept. 577 Chicago

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We want 5000 agents—5000 bright, young men willing to hustle and earn $5.00 to $15.00 a day selling our fine *hand-made-to-measure* clothes. This throws open one *good job* in every community or town of not over 10,000 people.

To the *first man* in your town who writes us, will be given the *first opportunity* to get our COMPLETE SAMPLE OUTFIT FREE.

You need no experience, but start right out making money—$2.00 to $5.00 profit on *every* suit you sell. WHOLESALE PRICES for Suits $7.98 to $28.00—Pants $2.48 to $8.50. *We prepay the postage or express on every shipment.*

Every garment is made-to-order and *strictly hand tailored.* SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

To prove to you the unequalled quality of our tailoring, we will let you order a *Sample Suit* or even a pair of Pants at the *wholesale price.*

Remember, we want *only one agent* in each town. Someone else from your town may write us tomorrow so *don't delay*—put mail your letter *today.*

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La Salle Extension University, Dept. 605 Chicago, Ill.

PUTTING EDUCATION IN NAVY

Classes Just Introduced Have First Sessions.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.—The educational classes recently introduced in the navy by Secretary Daniels began their first session today on the vessels of the Atlantic reserve fleet at the Philadelphia navy yard. Since the orders for the formation of the school were received officers of the fleet have been engaged in selecting instructors. Classes will be held for 15 minutes every afternoon and a systematic course followed in each branch of study.

CONVICTS MAKE FINE RECORD

Make Good Roads in Illinois for Five Months.

Dixon, Ill., Jan. 19.—Honor convicts fro mthe Joliet penitentiary who victs from the Joliet penitentiary who roads near here for nearly five months, will break camp tomorrow and return to their prison cells.

Fifteen of the original 45 men who were sent to "Camp Hope" on their honor not to escape, have been pardoned or paroled. Only one man broke his promise and he was returned to prison. New prisoners took the places of the men who were released.

The convicts worked eight hours a day, except Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. The work accomplished has been highly satisfactory, according to the county commissioners.

FINDS BUSINESS PICKS UP

President Gets Letters of Encouraging Nature.

Washington, Jan. 19.—President Wilson has been receiving opinions and estimates on the business situation throughout the country which lead him to believe that a general conference in the future exists.

The president told callers today that while he had no scientific analysis of the situation and that his letters were of various colors, in the main, conditions were optimistic. The president is said to believe that in some industries, especially those dependent on the railroads, conditions have not been so satisfactory, but he made it clear, incidentally, today that he had not expressed any opinion, as had been reported, on the propriety on increasing freight rates.

TITLED WOMAN RESCUED WAIF

Lady Nunburnholme Takes Starving Boy Into Her Home.

London, Jan. 15.—A fairy story in real life was told in the Hull police court today. It was to the effect that the Dowager Lady Nunburnholme, while automobiling through Hull recently had her attention attracted by a ragged urchin who she found was ill and practically starving.

After giving the youngster a good meal she had him sent to a hospital and on his discharge she took him into her home.

Warter Prior, the boy's father, who appeared in court, promised he would not interfere with the arrangement.

MEXICAN REFUGEES COST THE UNITED STATES $1,500 A DAY

Presidio, Tex., Jan. 14.—Four camps, each provided with 15,000 pounds of rations, were established along the 67 miles of mountain road from Presidio to Marfa, Tex., today, for the relief of the defeated Mexican Federal army and refugees who are being taken under guard of the United States army to Fort Bliss at El Paso.

It was estimated that it will cost this government more than $1,500 a day to care for the 3,352 Mexican soldiers and officers, the 1,067 women refugees and the 300 children.

Major McNamee asked General Salvador Mercado whether the women would be able to go on foot. General Mercado replied that the women were the wives of soldiers and were hardy and able to endure fatigue. Wagons will pick up those who are unable to walk.

Roosevelt's Son Who's to Wed Girl of South

KERMIT ROOSEVELT
© BY PACH BROS. N.Y.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 15.—The American ambassador to Spain and Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, of Richmond and Washington, have announced by cable to friends here the engagement of their daughter, Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, to Kermit Roosevelt, the second son of ex-President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. It is understood that the wedding will take place at the American embassy in Madrid next April, the exact date and place not being stated in the cablegram.

Miss Willard, who made her debut two years ago, is one of the most attractive of the younger social set in Richmond.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Railway Mail Clerks Wanted. Big demand. Parcel post; $75 and up monthly. Write immediately. American Institute, Dept. 142, Kansas City, Mo.

Locomotive firemen and brakemen, $80. $140; experience unnecessary. Pay tuition when employed. 797 Railway, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Become railway mail clerks. $75 month. Examinations everywhere soon. Write for dates. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—One thousand young men to qualify for good positions paying from $75 to $200 per month. Complete home study course in bookkeeping and business penmanship for only $5. S. M. Haulsee, box 10, Bristol, Tenn.

Men for electric railway motormen and conductors; fine opportunity; about $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

Railway Mail Clerks wanted. $900 first year, promotion to $1,800. Examinations Feb. 21 in every state. Common education sufficient with my coaching. Full information free. Write for booklet C-1032. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

Own a Business—Be your own boss. Let us sthart you in gold, silver, nickel, etc., plating. Prof. Gray's new, low price plating outfits. No experience required. We teach you and furnish recipes, formulas and trade secrets free. Every home, store, a possible customer. Don't delay. Send today for particulars. Gray & Co. Plating Works, 72 Gray Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Agents sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear and Sweaters for largest manufacturer in America. Easy work. Big pay. Complete outfit free. Write Madison Mills, Dept. 1-E, 488 Broadway, New York City.

Make $30 to $60 weekly selling our new 200 candle power gasoline table and hanging lamp for homes, stores, halls, churches; no wick, no chimney, no mantle trouble; costs 1c per night; exclusive territory; we loan you sample. Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 1597 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Agents—Repeater, costs 5c. Sells for $1; sample 2c. Dr. Thornber, Ferris, Ill.

Three hundred thousand one dollar carving sets given away. Ten dollars a day easy for you. Pierce Factory, Station C-11, Chicago.

Agents—Here's a money maker. New low-priced, portable oil gas stove. Light in weight, compact, practical. Every home a possible customer. Cooks, bakes, heats. Sells both in summer and winter. Write today for our money-making proposition. The World Mfg. Co., 4070 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wanted—Agents to sell home remedies. Write Home Remedy Co., Fredonia, N. Y.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Agents—Novelty knives and razors are lightning sellers, 100% profit. Exclusive territory. Goods guaranteed. Novelty Cutlery Co., 138 Bar St., Canton, O.

Active canvassers for ladies' and children's sanitary goods, fully guaranteed; 100 per cent profit. Fair Mfg. Co., Box 50, Racine, Wis.

Agents—Make money sure. Quick, easy. New low priced self-heating iron. The season is now on. Sells itself. Every home a prospect. Three sales a day means $40 profit a week for you. Write today for money-making plans. Address Dept. 5 Brown Mfg. Co., 2069 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

For Sale—Fine farm 400 acres, close county seat town, northwestern Penna.; good buildings, level land; great bargain; $20 per acre. H. E. Johns, McKeesport, Pa.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ladies, also men, address envelopes, mail circulars at home; $10-$40 weekly. Spare or whole time. Full particulars 13c stamps. Commercial Co., D-204 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for government jobs; $65 to $150 month; vacations; steady work; parcel post and income tax mean many vacancies; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Ambitious Person may earn $15 to $25 weekly during spare time at home, writing for newspapers. Send for particulars. Dept. N, Press Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Our pin-money friends who wish pleasant and profitable employment should send 25c to Correspondence, 137 Stanley ave., Jackson, Mich.

Be a Detective—Earn $150 to $300 per month; travel over the world; great opportunities. Write, Fidelity Secret Service, Desk 4, Wheeling, W. Va.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR 6 MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,000. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted—Improved farms and wild lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL ESTATE.

Buy $25 lots Suburban District Houston, fastest growing city in America; $1 cash, $1 monthly. Write for literature. Cypress Park Land Co., 427 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Tex.

Real Estate Wanted—Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 48, Lincoln, Nebr.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

Civil service, normal, high school, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, drawing, agricultural, English, engineering and law courses thoroughly taught by mail. Enrollment $5.00. Tuition free. For "Free Tuition Scholarship" apply Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohio.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Guaranteed Boy's Watch or Girl's Gold-plated bracelet given boys and girls for placing sample packet seeds with friends. Outfit free. P. Peoples Co., B-31, York Haven, Pa.

MEDICAL.

3 Days Free Asthma Treatment. Respirol has cured others, why not you? Send today. Respirol Co., Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. "G. Sun," Leroy, Mich.

For 25c silver will send formula for making beads from rose petals. M. E. White, P. O. Box 15, Mountain View, Cal.

ASK MILLION TO FIGHT CHOLERA

Senators at Farmers' Congress Urge Appropriation for Hog Preservation.

Columbus, Jan. 15.—Two United States senators, Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio, and W. S. Kenyon, of Iowa, and Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, today joined in urging a nation-wide campaign against hog cholera to be started by an appropriation of at least $1,000,000 in addresses before the annual congress of farmers, which ended its two-day meetings here today.

Before adjourning, the congress adopted a resolution urging congress to make an appropriation for hog cholera elimination work. Steps will be taken later to induce farmers' organizations of other states to exert similar pressure on their congressmen and senators, according to plans of A. P. Sandles, president of the state agricultural commission, under whose auspices the farmers' congress is being held.

2,000 Farmers Attend.

More than 2,000 farmers attended the meetings today, breaking all records for such mid-winter congresses.

Senator Kenyon declared $500,000 is too little for a nation wide campaign against cholera. This is the amount provided by the appropriation bill prepared by Senator Pomerene, whose consideration is now pending in congress. A million dollars should be the minimum, he told the farmers.

Senator Pomerene declared the menace to the country's pork supply by cholera never can be obliterated until the campaign is greater than state wide, since infection will be carried into a state by shipments of diseased hogs.

Governor Cox suggested the federal campaigns against the boll weevil in the South, and against the cattle tick in Texas, and declared the hog evil as great as these.

Plans Big State Stock Show.

Most of the governor's address was devoted to reviewing legislation on rural subjects during the past year. He urged greater liberality in all counties for county fairs and the establishment of purses for two and three-year-old Ohio bred racing colts. The greatest livestock coliseum in the world should be erected on the state fair grounds, he declared and promised that it would be started before the end of the year. The cost would be the amount saved by the combining of several state departments under the supervision of the state agricultural commission. He said, apparently in answer to critics who charge creation of the agricultural commission is an object of greater expense.

DECLARES WAR ON CROWS

Sandles Blames Carrion Eaters for Spread of Hog Cholera.

Columbus, Jan. 16.—War has been declared on buzzards and crows by the state agricultural commission as a means of eliminating hog cholera in Ohio.

A. P. Sandles, president of the agricultural commission said today farmers' institute workers will be instructed to start a campaign for repeal of state laws protecting the birds. He says they are one of the most dangerous carriers